

AUG 18 1912

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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AUGUST 14, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

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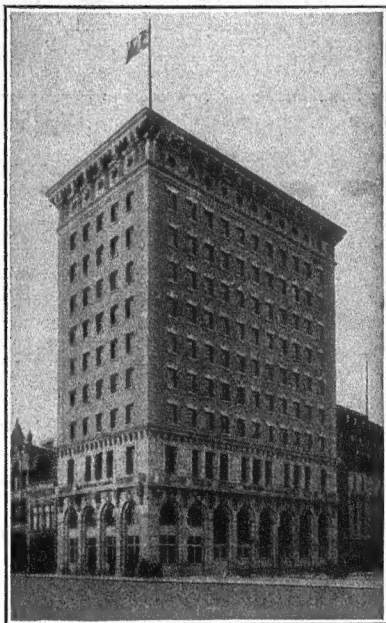
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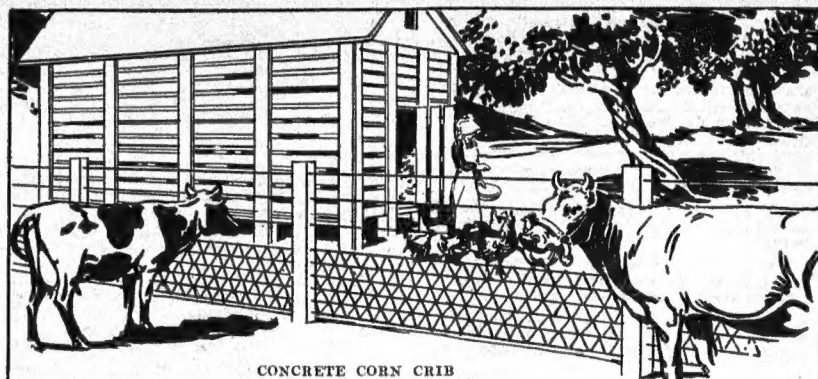
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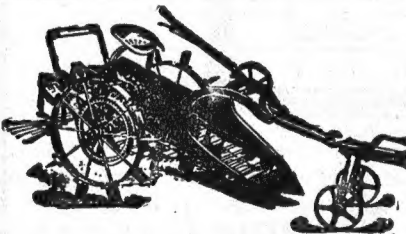
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O.K. Canadian does all the work—digs all the potatoes. Soon pays for itself in the bushels of potatoes it saves that the old method would lose.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume V.

August 14th, 1912

Number 7

Mr. Scallion's Reply

Veteran Farmers' Leader Shows Fallacies of Arguments advanced by Editor Willison

Mr. Willison comes to the West as a special pleader for Eastern protected interests and the beneficiaries of privilege. He is the editor-in-chief of one of the most rabid, unreasoning partisan papers in Canada, the Toronto News, a paper wholly given over to the interests which flourish under the shelter of our fiscal system. His argument is a smooth, polished web of pure sophistry, used for the purpose of trying to support a fiscal policy based upon principles radically unsound; and delivered under the mask of Canadian nationalism and Imperial unity, the hypocritical plea of those who would continue to plunder the people.

Mr. Willison deals with the difficulties of building up an ideal Canadian nationalism as instanced in the different races, religions and languages existing in Canada which would have to be harmonized to make a strong united commonwealth. Many people think that such differences are not a source of weakness, but in time make a stronger and more vigorous nation. There are few of the great nations without these divisions; yet they do not endanger the development and growth in strength of those nations. In fact, the history of one of the most powerful and enlightened empires, the one to which we belong, shows that the blending of different races which composed the British people, has produced one of the greatest nations in the world.

Another difficulty which Mr. Willison sees in the way of Canadian unity, with which France, Germany and Britain have not to struggle, is that the people coming to us from the South speak the same language, hold the same religious views, in fact are socially, progressively, and in every respect similar to our people, and practically get the franchise at the boundary. Can Mr. Willison show that these people, coming to us from the South, and as he says receiving Canadian citizenship at the boundary, have not proved a most desirable class of settlers? What have they done that is not in the interest of Canadian progress and Canadian unity? He says that the great manufacturing and other institutions of the United States have great influence on our people. That influence has continued for over one hundred years. Has it retarded our progress or imperilled our unity? Our trade with our southern neighbors is greater than our trade with all the other nations combined, and rapidly increasing. Is there any apparent injury to Canadian interests or national unity from that trade? Would Mr. Willison destroy that trade to promote his ideal of nationalism? Would he prefer Russia or Germany on our southern border instead of the United States, in order to perfect his conception of what Canadian nationalism should be—frowning fortresses along our frontier, huge armies and fleets of battleships on our waters and along our coasts? Can his regret that we are not situated as France, Germany, or Britain, have any other meaning? For one hundred years Canada and the United States have developed and grown prosperous side by side, gaining a mutual advantage from the growing intercourse and interchange of progressive measures and ideas of each other. No huge military

systems confronting each other along our borders, taxing the people to death for their support. Does Mr. Willison want all this in order to have his intense national type?

Mr. Willison says: "All over the earth there is a close connection between protection and nationalism;" "without protection no nation ever achieved any considerable industrial supremacy." Indeed! Surely Mr. Willison should not overlook that nation which he regards with pride and veneration, with its "old London," "The Abbey, St. Paul's." Are the great industrial communities, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, etc., with the immense trade and commercial enterprise of Britain as a whole, the result of close connection between protection and nationalism? Would Mr. Willison try to ignore this glaring fact of a great nation's progress under free trade in order to make a point in favor of protection?

Mr. Willison and all the advocates of protection will find that no amount of sophistry or special pleading will delude the people of the West into the belief that it is to their interest to be plundered by a fiscal system framed in the interest of a privileged class. The people of the West are fighting for the fundamental principles of economic justice and the practical means of securing it. They demand a removal of present trade restrictions with the United States, a progressive lowering of our protective tariff, and extension of the British Preference, resulting eventually in free trade with Britain. They demand these tariff changes in the interests of the common people, the real producers of national wealth and development. They are not opposed to our manufacturing interests. They welcome them and are proud of their success and development, but they want them on a sound economic basis, that is, to stand on their own merits, without depending for support on the taxation of other industries for their special benefit. Upon such a basis manufacturing industries are a national asset, otherwise they are a burden on the self-sustaining industries of the country, industries which can meet free competition.

Mr. Willison says he has confidence in the people being willing to submit to the result of a general election. That, I think, will depend upon the means by which the results were brought about. If the electors were deceived by appeals to prejudice and passion, by flag waving and false charges of disloyalty against opponents by politicians madly scrambling for office, backed by all the powers of the interests who demand their price in continued and enhanced favors when these politicians are placed in power; if the people are stampeded by such tactics the result of such an election is only a skirmish. The real battle will come later when the people have discovered the means by which they were deceived. Mr. Willison, if not informed regarding the character of the tactics made use of in the last Dominion election, may enlighten himself by perusing the files of The News. These files will shed a flood of light on the tactics of the campaign.

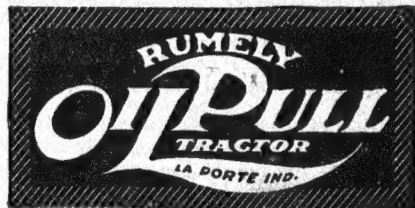
J. W. SCALLION.

Virden, Aug. 3.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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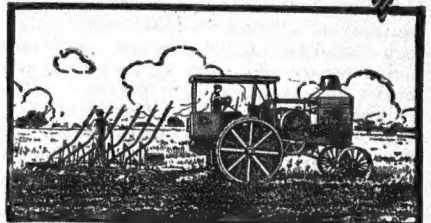
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TENDERS FOR HUDSON BAY RY.

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—Tenders will be called for at once for the building of the Hudson Bay Railway to tide-water. The contract will be let in September and work will be rushed to completion at as early a date as possible.

Announcement to this effect was made by Hon. Frank Cochrane yesterday. The minister stated that the object in calling for the tenders now was to secure active construction operations this fall and winter.

"I have therefore decided to call for the tenders at once," said Mr. Cochrane, who leaves immediately for the Bay. "The contractors can go to work on the profiles, which are all available here, and can submit figures on both routes to the Bay. When I return a decision will be reached with reference to the route and the contract will be let in accordance. It seems an unusual manner in which to proceed but it is essential that action of this kind should be taken. It is the object of the Government to build and complete the line at the earliest possible moment and for this reason I am making the arrangement that the contracts may be let soon after my return to Ottawa. The tenders for the building of the dump all the way to the Bay will be called for immediately."

HUGHES ATTACKS GERMANY

At a public meeting in Vancouver on August 6, Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, made a vicious attack upon Germany in outlining his views on the naval and military question. The following are extracts from his address:

"They pooh-pooh the idea that this country will ever be invaded. Gentlemen, never underestimate your foe, more unlikely things have happened; remember that the British Empire is the mother of civil and religious liberty the world over. It stands for law and order and decent living. It is a trite saying that the British bayonet and the British missionary have reformed the world, but our great curse at present is apathy and laziness. Look at our crowded jails, and we call ourselves civilized. Gentlemen, we are not more than half civilized today and war is closer than you dream."

"The great peril is from Germany. Why? Because Germany must have colonies within a generation or she will begin to go down. She is building ships on borrowed money and must seek new territory. She has a large number of citizens in the South American countries and there are only two fields where she can find the needed outlet for her surplus population. One is along the South American seaboard, the other is in the British colonies. It is well-known that Germany made a tentative offer to stop the shipbuilding race in return for the concession of British colonies. But this will never happen so long as the old flag floats. There was grave danger last year. The world awoke one morning to find Germany established at Agadir, a port in Morocco. She meant to establish a naval base there, but Britain told her to get out. For two days war was very near."

"Germany has to be taught a lesson and the lesson to be taught her is that Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand are behind the mother country. We know that Germany was behind Kruger and that there was a definite scheme to oust Great Britain from South Africa, but the fact that the colonies sprang to arms and sailed from all quarters of the globe to the assistance of Great Britain caused the scheme to be frustrated."

"Now, gentlemen, the time has come when a definite plan of empire defence must be adopted. Let it take the form of a full partnership with the mother country."

BINDER TWINE SHORTAGE

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—Careful computations indicate that 120,000,000 pounds of binder twine will be required for the garnering in of the crops of Minnesota, the Dakotas and the Canadian Northwest. It is estimated the following amounts will be required by affected provinces and states:

Minnesota	25,000,000 pounds
North Dakota	30,000,000 pounds
South Dakota	12,000,000 pounds
Manitoba	12,000,000 pounds
Saskatchewan	25,000,000 pounds
Alberta	16,000,000 pounds
Total required	120,000,000 pounds

Of this amount of twine there has been shipped to the American states 51,000,000 pounds and to the Canadian Northwest

23,000,000 pounds. This leaves a twine shortage of 46,000,000 pounds. Of this amount the Canadian Northwest will require 30,000,000 pounds and the Northern States 16,000,000. The twine mills all over the continent are working night and day to catch up with the known needs of harvesting, but from present indications there will be a serious shortage.

SHOES WILL COST MORE

Winnipeg, Aug. 9.—Scarcity of hides is the basic fact that underlies the 15 per cent. advance in the prices of boots and shoes, as announced yesterday, according to A. L. Johnson, manager at Winnipeg, of the Ames, Holden and McCready Company.

"Leather prices have been on the up grade for over a year now," said Mr. Johnson, "and the decision of the manufacturers is not unexpected."

"Will this affect retail prices in Winnipeg?"

"It must, and at once."

"How much on a pair of shoes?"

"That will have to be worked out, probably from 25 to 50 cents a pair, perhaps as much as 75 cents on boots requiring much material."

"The fact that the supply of cattle in America today is not keeping pace with demands is affecting not only the beef we eat, but our boots, shoes, harness and upholstery."

Leather is in use, too, for many purposes

unknown a few years ago. I suppose that every automobile built uses up the hide of a steer and more. That means many hides in a year."

"Tanners' prices control the leather market and the tanner, having to pay more for hides, is charging more for leather."

ROOSEVELT HEADS NEW PARTY

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt was unanimously named the presidential candidate of the new Progressive party in convention here today. His running mate for Vice-President is Governor Johnson of California. Miss Jane Addams, the distinguished social worker and founder of the Hull House, Chicago, made one of the seconding speeches.



Tempt that "Summer Appetite" with Cooling and Palate-Pleasing Dishes made from

Benson's Prepared Corn

The Purest and Finest Corn Starch obtainable

Hot weather discomfort—caused by heavy, heat-producing food—finds ready relief in those cooling and delicious dishes made from Benson's Prepared Corn,—rich custards, puddings, blanc mange, ice cream, etc.

Every member of the family will appreciate the change,—especially the children, for whom it is an ideal food.

Write Now for book of recipes which will show you how to prepare numbers of delicious summer dishes with Benson's Prepared Corn.

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The Grain Growers' Guide
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Help us to double our circulation and influence by showing this announcement to all your friends. You can help the farmers to obtain their just rights by subscribing to The Guide.

Note.—Subscriptions start the week they reach us. This Whirlwind Campaign Offer, however, only applies to NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Be Quick—Send your Quarter along Today!

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 14th, 1912

COL. HUGHES' IMAGINATION

In another column we publish extracts from a recent speech by the Minister of Militia. Colonel Hughes intimates that Canada is in danger of invasion from Germany. He also states that Germany offered once to cease shipbuilding if Britain would cede her colonies to the German Empire. A Cabinet Minister ought to know that Great Britain has no more authority to dispose of Canada than Canada has to dispose of Great Britain. The destiny of Canada is absolutely in the hands of the Canadian people. Further let us consider the question of a German invasion of Canada. Today our doors are open to all the best citizens of Germany, and we have thousands of them within our borders. They enjoy every privilege that is enjoyed by native born Canadians. Then what could Germany gain by invasion or even the conquest of Canada? Provided all other nations remain neutral Germany might send an army into Canada, but would be powerless to levy tribute or even permanently to change our form of government. Great Britain has led the world as colonizer and empire builder and has learned that the stability of empire rests upon the absolute autonomy of the overseas dominions. This has been her experience when dealing with people of the same race and tongue. How much less successful would Germany be, differing in language, customs and traditions. Canada is today an independent nation and is a part of the British Empire by the free will and desire of the Canadian people. The only additional benefit Germany could secure from Canada, that she does not secure today, would be free trade which we deny even to Great Britain. Free trade is coming but cannot be forced. Considered from every standpoint Germany could gain nothing even by conquering Canada, and Germany knows it. Col. Hughes' visions of a German invasion are the product of a disordered imagination. There is nothing further from the range of possibility than the invasion of Canada by Germany, or any other nation. The Minister of Militia has delivered an unprovoked insult to tens of thousands of German-Canadian citizens who have the welfare of Canada as much at heart as himself, though they may not make so much noise about it. Such remarks coming from a Cabinet Minister tend to create suspicion and strife. The next thing we may expect to hear from Colonel Hughes is a proposition to fortify our southern boundary against the nation with whom we are about to celebrate one hundred years of peace. We do not believe that Mr. Borden shares the views of his Minister of Militia, whose mania for militarism is a decided menace to peace and good will.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

Before leaving Winnipeg on August 7 Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, announced that he was calling immediately for tenders for grading the balance of the Hudson Bay Railway to tidewater. Mr. Cochrane goes at once to investigate personally the relative claims of Churchill and Nelson as terminal points, but is calling for tenders immediately to both points in order to save time. We consider this one of the most welcome announcements made to the Western people in years. Mr. Cochrane is taking hold of the road to the Bay in a business-like manner. He has investigated the needs of the West this summer and realizes that the Western farmers were right in their demand for a government owned and operated road to the Bay. It will probably take three years at the lowest estimate to open the road for

traffic and by that time every outlet from the West will be taxed to the utmost. Mr. Cochrane will have Western sympathy in bending every effort to a speedy construction of the road to the Bay.

SAFE FROM THE WOLF

For the year ending June 30, 1912, the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway totalled \$123,319,541. The net profits amounted to the astounding sum of \$43,298,242, as compared with \$36,699,830 for last year. This profit is more than double what it should be and the balance is milked from the public in extortionate freight rates. Yet the minute anything is said about reduction in rates the railway magnates are very indignant. But the people are becoming wiser. About \$25,000,000 of that profit should go to the people in reduced rates. That still leaves a handsome profit of 9 per cent. dividends on watered stock. We judge that the C.P.R. magnates can keep the wolf from the door for a while. And in the face of these figures we have some people in the West who defend the C.P.R. No doubt if it were made a party question quite a number of people would favor making freight rates higher.

TARIFF TAXES GO HIGHER

We have investigated the report that higher duty is being imposed on certain farm machinery. Here is a letter from the J. I. Case Threshing Machine company that is authoritative:—

"Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

"We have your favor of the 25th. It is true that the Canadian Customs Department has made a new ruling increasing the amount of duty collected on our class of machinery. Heretofore we paid 20 per cent. on 80 per cent. of the list prices. They now require that we pay 20 per cent. on 87½ per cent. of the list prices. Ten per cent. is allowed on our factory list to cover agent's commission, and 2½ per cent. to cover cash discounts.

"We have increased our prices an equal amount to customers. Our product has always been sold in Canada at factory prices, plus the freight and duty. In the United States, we sell at factory prices, plus freight. The increase that we are obliged to pay into Canada is collected from our customers.

"We are exceedingly anxious to keep the duty down as much as possible for the benefit of customers. To increase the duty makes somewhat of a hardship on the Canadian purchaser. It seems to us that it would be greatly to the advantage of the Western Canadian farmer if U. S. machinery was allowed to enter without duty.

"Our method of selling in Canada is public property for anyone who is interested.

"J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.

"R. B. Coleman, Sales Manager."

Racine, Wis., U.S.A., July 29, 1912.

No matter how the new ruling is excused the fact remains that farmers must pay more for their machinery. How on earth can anyone claim that a farmer is better off by paying more his machinery? This is another sample of tariff making without the consent of the people for the benefit of the few.

BONUSING AUSTRALIAN FARMERS

Despatches from Ottawa announce that the exports from Canada to Australia for the year ending March 31, 1912, amounted to \$4,221,175 and the imports from Australia to \$591,420. One of the chief exports to Australia was agricultural machinery to the value of over \$1,000,000. There is also a steadily growing exportation of Canadian automobiles to Australia. It is gratifying to see this increase of trade and we hope to see it continue. But let us examine it a little.

In Australia the Canadian manufacturer competes with the world and successfully. Why he cannot compete with the world in the home market is not clear. But further, it must be remembered that every Canadian automobile and every Canadian-made agricultural implement is sold cheaper to the Australian buyer than to the Canadian buyer. This fact cannot be disputed. It is the result of our famous "drawback" system by which all duties paid by any Canadian manufacturer on raw material is rebated to the extent of 99 per cent. when the finished article is exported. Thus, if there is \$10 duty paid on the raw material in a binder and \$100 on the raw material in an automobile, the manufacturer as soon as he exports these articles gets a gift from the public treasury of \$9.90 or \$99, as the case may be. This means that the Canadian farmer not only pays the tariff charges on his own binder but he also pays the tariff charge on the binder bought by the Australian farmer. Thus the Canadian farmer pays two tariff charges and is supposed in that way to grow rich. The same applies in the case of automobiles. Just why the Canadian farmers should be compelled to bonus Australian farmers has never been satisfactorily explained.

WILL THE TELEGRAM EXPLAIN?

The Winnipeg Telegram is making much of the fact that the Minneapolis wheat market is little better than the Winnipeg market these days. This The Telegram claims is proof positive that reciprocity would not aid the Canadian farmer. In view of this we should like to have The Telegram give some further explanations:

First—If the Minneapolis market is no better than the Winnipeg market then Canadian grain will not seek the southern market. This being the case what becomes of the "annexation" and "adjunct" bogey?

Second—We have never heard anyone claim that when the Minneapolis market was lower than Winnipeg for the same grades that there would be any advantage in shipping grain south. But if The Telegram will honestly consider the facts it will see that when this occurs the Canadian farmers have little grain to ship. The Telegram claims that we will lose, no matter whether Minneapolis is higher or lower. This is too deep for us. It is too much like the manufacturers' arguments that high prices really make things cheaper. We notice that The Telegram avoids the barley and flax question. We should like to have some further explanations. If there is really no advantage to be derived from reciprocity then the farmers do not want it. If The Telegram can prove this beyond a doubt then the reciprocity agitation will cease.

POCKETBOOK PATRIOTISM

In the July issue of Industrial Canada there is a signed article by the editor, J. T. Stirrett, on the Panama Canal. He shows that cheaper water transportation when the canal is opened will allow the British manufacturers to sell their goods more cheaply in British Columbia than they are now doing. Mr. Stirrett shows how dangerous it will be to "a well rounded Dominion" if the people on the Pacific Coast were permitted to buy the necessities of life at a lower price. He figures that it will be a menace to our "Made-in-Canada" industries. Here is his remedy:—

"The Panama Canal will soon be open. How are Canadian manufacturers to hold the Western Canada trade? Are these the remedies? Repeal, in whole or in part, of the British

Preference? Readjustment of freight rates? Establishment of branch factories in the far West?"

The readjustment of freight rates and the establishment of branch factories are good points. The first, however, is one which gets little support from the Canadian Manufacturers' association because there is too good an understanding between the railways and the manufacturers. The establishment of branch factories means the expenditure of money. Obviously the manufacturers would prefer to have the British Preference wiped out and the tariff raised on imports from Britain. This suggestion puts an end to the fake patriotism of the Canadian Manufacturers' association. They would as soon shut out British goods as any other. Also it shows how much or rather how little they care about the Canadian people. Let them keep on. Once we get these manufacturers uncovered their plunder will soon be cut off.

SHALL THE PRESS BE FREE?

The Guide is now four years old and we can say without fear of contradiction that in steady growth and popularity it has made a record without parallel in journalism in Canada. During this time The Guide has been devoted solely to the interests of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces, not in any narrow and selfish way, but in support of a policy which we believe to be in the best interests of all Canada. The Guide is the official organ of the organized farmers and as such has championed their cause against Special Privilege in every form. Working together, hand in hand, The Guide and the Grain Growers have waged a successful fight with the elevator combine. The farmers today are getting a larger portion of the real value of their grain than when the elevator ring had a monopoly. The protected manufacturers today have their backs to the wall and are sweating out their tariff plunder in a desperate struggle to retain their power to levy tribute. The railways are not so arrogant as a few years back and prospects are good for lower freight rates. Direct Legislation is in sight in Saskatchewan and Alberta and the spirit of reform dominates the West. The Guide has been in the thick of all these fights for justice and has done its level best for the farmers. The farmers have recognized the services of The Guide in a splendid manner. They have aided us in building up a list of 23,000 subscribers, which is larger than that of any other Western farm journal. We feel sure that during the coming winter this list will increase to 30,000 or more. The farmers have also aided us to secure a large advertising revenue. When we supported the farmers in their demand for free trade and exposed the iniquity of the protective tariff some Canadian tariff barons said: "We will kill off this Grain Growers' Guide by withdrawing our advertisements." Many of them did so, and we told our readers the story of this attempt to muzzle or ruin the farmers' paper. The result was that the farmers have said by thousands: "We will, as far as practicable, buy our goods from the firms that advertise in The Guide." In this way the protectionists have been foiled. The farmers have loyally supported the journal that has stood by them through thick and thin. We have tried to secure the advertisements of Canadian firms doing business in the West. Many of them have been broad-minded enough to separate business from politics and have advertised in The Guide. Many others who make a portion of their profits by levying tribute under shelter of the protective tariff have said: "We will not advertise in any paper that attacks the protective tariff." This has happened in many cases. The result has been more and more that American manufacturers are advertising in The Guide. They can easily sell in the Canadian market, as the Cana-

dian protected manufacturers add the full amount of the duty to their selling price. The American manufacturers are doing a tremendous business with the Western farmers. The Eastern Canadian protectionists by boycotting The Guide are only injuring themselves. The Guide is not going to be driven to the wall by the Canadian tariff barons. We have our readers at our back, and if the protected interests boycott The Guide they will simply "cut off their nose to spite their face." We are fighting for the freedom of the press. The protected manufacturers of Canada have controlled the press far too much for the welfare of the Canadian people. We again ask our readers in buying to give a preference to our advertisers. In this way they will make The Guide a great free journal that dares to tell the truth all the time. We do not ask any reader to lose money by supporting our advertisers, nor do we mean that every advertiser who does not use The Guide is opposed to our tariff policy. But the general facts are as we state. We are not advocating a boycott, but merely pointing out to our readers a method by which they can help us and at the same time help themselves. We try to see that no advertisement except for reliable concerns are published in The Guide. Every complaint received has been investigated by us and we have helped to adjust many misunderstandings. If our protectionists prefer to give the Western market to American manufacturers they are going at it in the right way. The Western farmer buys where he can get the best value for his money. The advertisers in The Guide are not only doing business with our 23,000 readers, but they are also aiding in the struggle for justice. Let us have another four years like the last in the fight for a square deal and the protective tariff wall will be crumbling and the farmers will be free to buy where they can buy cheapest and to sell where they can get the highest price. The Guide is getting in a stronger position financially every week. We intend to stay with the fight as long as the farmers want us.

TRULY A GREAT SUGGESTION

The Canadian Miller and Grain Elevator has this to say:—

"Postpone the cry for reciprocity a few years and it will be recognized that the need for it—if any ever existed—will have passed away. By that time, too, the West will have large manufacturing interests of its own and it will be crying as loudly for legitimate protection as now it demands free trade."

We should like to know why the Western farmers should so punish themselves for fifty years for the benefit of the flour millers. The millers hate to see any move that will squeeze the water out of their stock.

THE TIDE INVINCIBLE

For the encouragement of those who are fighting for a square deal we publish the following letter just received:—

"We have just had a meeting of the homesteaders in this new country south of Moose Jaw, and have decided to augment the great army of Grain Growers by forming Pleasant Valley branch. We had a wonderful meeting; many of us greeting each other for the first time, because we have been seventy miles from a railroad. Twenty-four farmers handed over their subscriptions to The Guide after joining the new association. I enclose their names and addresses. The good news of what the brother farmers are doing by co-operative buying caused the greatest enthusiasm. We have been fleeced right and left. Flour is \$3.65 and \$3.70; lumber, \$40.00 per thousand; coal oil, 40 cents per gallon. All these prices are charged at the nearest railroad town. The great railroad from Weyburn to Lethbridge, however, will be here by next year, and we shall follow the idea of the other branches of Grain Growers by getting lumber, flour, coal oil, formaline, twine, etc., in bulk and distribute among the members according to their needs and orders. By this means I notice some of the branches have saved a thousand dollars in one season to members. It is a wonderful sight to see how the money grabbers are driving the

farmers together. Co-operation is our salvation. We toil early and late for the implement men, flour millers, banks and loan corporations. Hurry up the day when farmers can get money at four or five percent. and the day of the Grain Growers' Flour Mills, not forgetting that great need, lumber, to keep our little ones warm (God bless them, they have had a rough time) from chilly blasts of winter, and our stock from dying when the blizzards arise. Yes, if mixed farming is our salvation let's have lumber for building reasonable. I will send you more subscribers if possible next meeting.

"(Signed) WALTER EAGLESTONE."

Deanton, Sask., July 30, 1912.

Think of it! Seventy miles off the railway. Some of our readers are living today three hundred miles from a railway. Many more are living twenty-five miles from railway facilities. Why? Is there no vacant land nearer? Lots of it, but speculators are holding it out of use while the farmers work to increase its value to fill the speculators' pockets. And the law is on the side of the speculator. This letter shows how economic necessity is driving the farmers into organization to protect their wives and children from the greed of the protected manufacturers and the Special Interests. There are audible murmurs of discontent in the Prairie Provinces. There is good cause. Soon it will be a roar that will sound even within the walls of Privilege. The tide has been going out for many years but now it is coming in with resistless force. Free born men with the slightest spark of manhood in their make up will not tolerate being corralled and fleeced by a handful of millionaires. It will be as easy to chain the ocean's tides as to keep in subjection the men on the Western Prairies.

On August 5 the tanners' section of the Canadian Manufacturers' association met in Montreal and decided to increase the price of leather ten per cent. The boot and shoe manufacturers naturally with one accord decide to boost the prices of their product fifteen per cent. But there is no combine and these prices will really not make boots cost any more. Oh, no, of course not. The whole proceeding will well illustrate the "gospel of scarcity" so ably supported by the protected manufacturers.

We are glad to publish Mr. Scallion's exposure of Editor Willison's protectionist arguments. Special Privilege may dictate to the Western people for a time but there is a rift in the clouds. Men are beginning to see that they have used their ballots for their own undoing. Mr. Scallion's letter voices the feeling of the Western people. Mr. Willison's address voiced the opinion of the protected interests. Which will eventually triumph?

A protectionist farmer declares that the tariff does not cost him \$200 a year "nor anything like it." We have an idea that he doesn't know what the tariff costs him. Let him take the tariff schedule and do some figuring and he will soon see where his \$200 goes.

The Winnipeg Telegram is endeavoring to show that the Manitoba government was not in any way responsible for the failure of the elevators and is making all sorts of vicious charges against journals that say otherwise. Now, if The Telegram wants more information on the elevator question we are prepared to give it and substantiate it.

We clip the following from the editorial column of a daily paper in Saskatchewan:—

"The political 'sewer sheet' that is issued every morning by fox-faced derelicts, from the basement of the narrow block, shows signs of waking up to civic conditions."

We judge this is meant to be a rebuke to the offending editor. Evidently the editors of these two journals are not members of the Association of Brotherly Love.

Dry-Farming and the Congress

Lethbridge, October 21-26

By JOHN T. BURNS, Executive Secretary-Treasurer

Dry-Farming is the science of agriculture as applied to farming operations in regions of limited or uncertain rainfall. This in general applies to all arid and semi-arid regions, and is more specifically applicable where the annual precipitation is less than 20 inches, evaporation deducted, but it is a mistake to suppose that the principles underlying it are only applicable to arid and semi-arid countries. While they are necessarily more needed in those sections, nevertheless the same ideas and lines of action need to be impressed upon cultivators of land wherever there is likely to be a deficiency in the rainfall at any time of the year, and this means practically every country in the world.

Dry-farming is better farming—it is scientific farming—but scientific farming is not always dry-farming. It is a profitable system for every farmer upon every farm in the world. It is not farming without moisture, but it is the method by which the natural rainfall is conserved in the soil, by which soils are enriched and drought-resistant plants are developed, with the object of saving the moisture.

Develops the Best Farmers

Dry-farming is the successful cultivation of the soil that has been handled for the purpose of conserving the moisture, the intensive operation thereof, the rotation of crops and the adoption of summer fallow, it being necessary on much of the dry land of the desert plains and prairies so to cultivate that a crop is assured every year on one-half of the land operated, thus avoiding the frequent and oftentimes continuous crop failures due to successive seasons of drought. Dry-farming practice develops the best farmers on earth. The best grains for milling and baking purposes, and the best fruits are those raised by dry-farming methods.

Nearly six-tenths of the earth's surface receives an annual rainfall of less than 20 inches, and can be reclaimed for agricultural purposes only by irrigation and dry-farming. Scientists have computed that a perfected world's system of irrigation will convert about one-tenth of this vast area into an incomparable fruitful garden, leaving about one-half of the earth's land surface to be reclaimed, if at all, by the methods of dry-farming.

Utah Was the Pioneer

The noble system of modern agriculture has been constructed almost wholly in countries of abundant rainfall, and its applications are those demanded for the agricultural development of humid regions. Until recently, irrigation was given scant attention, and dry-farming, with its world problem of conquering one-half of the earth, was not considered. The pioneers in irrigation in the Western States, and particularly in Utah, the first to adopt irrigation (in 1847), were not long in discovering that wheat production on irrigated lands, considering the cost of water, did not return a fair interest on the capital invested, and they turned their thoughts to the scientific farming of the dry land, and in time dry-farming became a fixed principle and a practical method. Today the United States Government has twenty-five of its experiment stations devoting their entire attention to dry-farming experiments, and to the educating of the farmers, in the use of drought-resistant plants and the modern tillage methods that are bringing success to all who are trying them.

Many states are also doing a wonderful work along the line of encouraging the extension of dry-farming methods. At the dry-farm experimental stations conducted under the auspices of, or in conjunction with, the state agricultural colleges, tests are being made in the open in the growth of oats, wheat, corn, barley, alfalfa, rye, potatoes, fruit and

vegetables, and the results of these experiments are published and distributed without charge to all who are interested.

Its Possibilities Stupendous

Desert lands, as a rule, receive less than 10 inches of rainfall, and seldom as much as 20 inches in one year, and often times the rainfall is all in one season, during the winter months, in the form of snow, and dry-farming has been successfully proven as the only means of conserving this moisture of one season and retaining it for the use of growing throughout the next season and successfully reaping a harvest. In order to coax from such parts of the soil as the desert lands with 5 to 10 inches of rainfall in one year a sufficient quantity of farm products to pay for the trouble and yield a profit, scientific methods must be followed. It is not enough to turn the crust and plant the seed. The soil must first be analyzed—the seed must be tested and it must be planted and cultivated with due regard to the character of the soil, the average precipitation in the locality being cultivated and the needs of the variety of grain being grown.

The possibilities of dry-farming are stupendous, according to Dr. John A. Widtsoe, who is one of the leading authorities. In a recent treatise from his pen we read:—

"In the strength of youth we may have felt envious of the great one of old: of Columbus, looking upon the shadow of the greatest continent; of Balboa, shouting greetings to the resting Pacific; of Father Escalante, pon-

blossoming fields, with churches and homes and schools, and, in the distance, with the vision is heard the laughter of happy children. The desert will be conquered."

Success Depends Upon Brains

The past two years have been severe tests to dry-farming theories in many sections, because of the low precipitation, and yet where brains have been utilized as well as brawn success has been attained, and often times most marvellous crops have been raised. There are certain basic principles, such as deep plowing, a surface mulch and the deep harrowing of the growing crops, seed and crop selection, time of seeding and amount of seed used that are always applicable in successful dry-farming, but as to the depth of plowing, either fine or coarse mulch, whether soil should be packed or left to pack itself, and many other problems, these are local and incidental, and each farmer has to study his own conditions and know which is best for himself from the results obtained by other men working under the same conditions in other parts of the world.

The International Dry-Farming Congress is an altruistic organization, and it has been one of the wonders of modern organization. It is devoid of politics or religion; it caters to all, for the good of all, and its mission has been carried out in a wide-open policy of advancing agriculture to the high plane it worthily deserves, elevating the farm home and increasing the crop yield through systematic, scientific tillage

an idea, and it never wavered therefrom.

The growth of the Congress has been almost marvellous. Starting from the small beginning of a mere handful of men in Denver, Colo., in 1905, it has broadened out and grown to upwards of 15,000 members, with working branches in sixteen countries of the world, and with individual members scattered throughout fifty nations. Its membership stretches from the far north to the far south, and from east to west on both hemispheres, and it is daily increasing.

Six Annual Sessions Held

Six annual sessions have been held successively in Denver, Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Billings, Spokane and Colorado Springs, each addressed by the most learned agricultural instructors and progressive men of advanced thoughts in the world, coming from as far south as Australia, from Algiers, Hungary, India, Russia, Turkey, France, Germany, Italy, Brazil, Peru, Mexico and other countries, while the educators of nearly every state in the United States and every province in Canada have participated in the deliberations of the Congress.

Its former presidents have been the late Fisher Harris, of Salt Lake City; ex-Gov. B. B. Brooks, of Wyoming; Gov. Edwin L. Norris, of Montana; Congressman Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, and Dr. John H. Worst, president of North Dakota Agricultural College.

Membership and Officers

The members of the Congress are those who have paid the annual \$1 fee, and delegates who are appointed under a call issued each year by the officers. Heads of governments, departments of agriculture, agricultural schools, agricultural societies and civic bodies are permitted to name delegates. The organization is made up of a president, executive secretary-treasurer; honorary vice-presidents, who are former presidents; three American vice-presidents; international corresponding secretaries; a board of governors; an executive committee, and a local board of control selected by the state or province of the county in which the session is being held.

This year the congress is officered as follows: International president, Dr. John A. Widtsoe, president of Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah; chairman foundation fund, Dr. J. H. Worst, Fargo, N.D.; executive secretary-treasurer, John T. Burns, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada; board of governors, George Harcourt, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, chairman; F. B. Linfield, Bozeman, Mont.; Daniel Morgan, Spokane, Washington; C. R. Root, Denver, Colorado; A. F. Mantle, Regina, Saskatchewan; Dr. John A. Widtsoe, Logan, Utah; John T. Burns, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada; executive board of control, Fred W. Downer, Lethbridge, chairman; Mayor George M. Hatch, H. J. Goode, J. W. McNicol, A. V. Gibbons, E. A. Cunningham and G. R. Tinning, all of Lethbridge. In addition there are 125 representative men of the Dominion of Canada and of the four Western Provinces of Canada who are honorary members of the Canadian Board of Control, of which the honorary president is Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture of Alberta, and the honorary vice-president, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture of Saskatchewan.

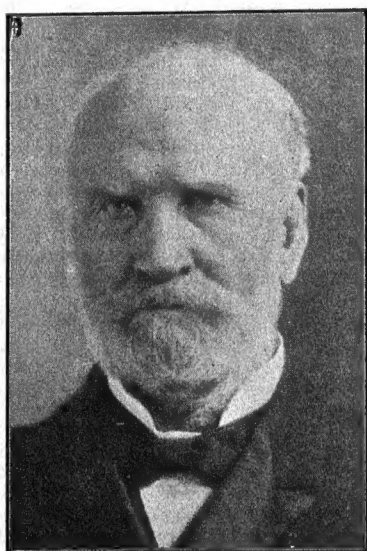
Pioneer Organizations

The pioneer Dry-Farming organization was a scientific association, with headquarters in Denver, of which J. L. Donahue and C. C. Williams, the latter a former Denver newspaper man and then editor of the Scientific Farmer, were the moving spirits. This association gained several hundred members in Colo-

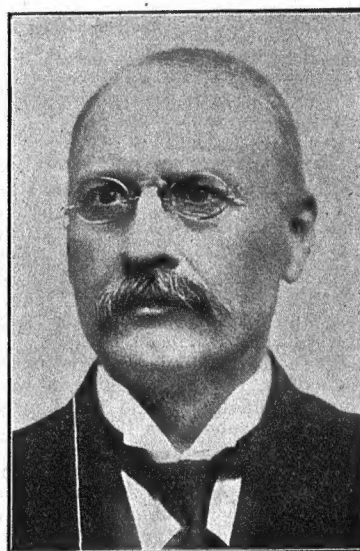
Continued on Page 18



SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY
President C.P.R., who will address the Seventh
Dry-Farming Congress, Lethbridge, Alta.,
October 21-26



HON. JAMES WILSON
U.S. Sec'y of Agriculture, who will represent
President Taft at Dry-Farming Congress



DR. J. H. WORST
President North Dakota Agricultural College,
Vice-President and Chairman Foundation Fund of
Dry-Farming Congress

dering upon the mystery of the world, alone, near the shores of America's dead seas. We need harbor no envyings, for in the conquest of the non-irrigated and non-irrigable desert are offered as fine opportunities as the world has known to the makers and shapers of empires. We stand before an undiscovered land; through the restless, ascending currents of heated desert air the vision comes and goes. With striving eyes the desert is seen covered with

and conservation of the moisture. Men and women pay its nominal dues of \$1 a year, leave their business and travel long distances, merely for the development of an idea, that a system of farming may result for the benefit of future generations. Nearly every other large organization that has attempted a world-wide campaign of any nature has had an underlying current of self-interest. The Dry-Farming Congress has always stood fast to an ideal and

The Mail Bag

CREDIT SYSTEM FOR FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—It cannot but be gratifying to the little knot of men who for several years agitated for a state system of agricultural finance to note the present healthy state of this movement. But many writers have the idea that the farmers want to borrow long term money for the purpose of improving their farms. Now this is quite true, but it is not the only branch of finance in which we are interested. There are two distinct undertakings to be comprised in a proper scheme of agricultural finance, (1) Providing the farmers with ample current credit; (2) Making long term loans at low interest for land improvement and purchase. These are two very different businesses and will have to be handled by separate government institutions. Both should ultimately be taken over by the provincial governments, but I submit that the business of making long term loans is of very secondary importance at present. I submit that except from the viewpoint of financing land purchase it is of no present importance. Farm improvements in Western Canada today are about as dubious an investment as one can make. One farmer I know hasn't put a dollar of the real stuff into his holdings for many years and doesn't mean to in as many more. He isn't going to put any real money into anything the profits of which depend on the whims and freaks of the people swarming in Eastern cities over a thousand miles away. This man's Manitoba farm gave a handsome profit last year in spite of the fact that nearly half the profits were wiped out on September 21. But suppose the Eastern interests had seen fit, say to pass a law abolishing the "car order book." This would have wiped out every cent of profit from the farming business at Shoal Lake last year. This man keeps accounts to the last cent and talks by the book. But the worse the Federal government grows the more profit will accrue to the farmer from the possession of a permanent credit line with one of the suggested provincial agricultural banks. The farmer could sell his grain at his leisure. The above mentioned agriculturist has held lots of grain for months on the strength of a small bank credit at 8 per cent., and never failed to make a profit after allowing for storage, shrinkage, wastage, and interest. Then the farmer who has a government credit line can buy what he needs in the very cheapest market. I once bought a bill of goods in Winnipeg and had the scientific curiosity to ascertain what they would have cost at Shoal Lake on credit. The Winnipeg price, including freight and commission, was a few cents below \$12, and the local price, after allowing Shoal Lake the benefit of every doubt, would have been over \$18. Every bargain going is an opportunity to the farmer who has credit to use. Unless some better system can be devised the Saskatchewan government had better adopt the plan of "Torrens Title debentures" as a base for its agricultural finance. This development of the Torrens system was described in outline in The Guide of December 14, 1910. Now supposing some farmer wished to obtain a credit line from the future Saskatchewan Agricultural Bank. He would first get a Torrens Title to his land at the same time receiving a debenture, absolutely guaranteed by the "insurance fund" as to title and practically guaranteed as to value. The farmer would deposit his debenture or debentures at Regina with either a government trustee, or a trust company, or his own lawyer or bank. Having obtained the provincial bank's assent to his application for a credit line, when-

ever the farmer wanted money he would simply send his note to the provincial Agricultural Bank together with an order to his trustee to deposit the "debenture" with the P. A. Bank as security. The P. A. Bank would then deposit the amount of the loan to the farmer's credit with whatever chartered bank or private banker the said farmer did business with. There can be no criticism of Dominion chartered banks as banks of deposit, except that the business hours are a little awkward for the farmer. The foregoing plan may seem ultra conservative, but suppose the P. A. Bank lent up to half the face value of a debenture issued against a quarter section valued at \$15 per acre. This would provide a credit line of \$500, and small as it seems, it would suffice to put out of business half the grafters now preying on the farmer. A business man, whether in the farming business or any other, cares little who owns money so long as he can use it when he wants to at low interest. A permanent credit line at 4 per cent. or 5 per cent. would be nearly as useful to the business farmer as a legacy to the same amount.

An adequate agricultural credit system will not only increase the prices of commodities sold by the farmer, but will have a tendency to reduce the prices of same to the consumer. The money supply is perfectly rigid. A dol-

lar more lent to a farmer means a dollar less lent to a middleman.

JOSEPH R. TUCKER.

Kuroki, Sask.

THE MOTOR CONTEST

Editor, Guide:—I understand that an advertisement has been submitted to some of the farmers' papers by the Pioneer Tractor Co., in which they claim to have had an official test of their engine at the Winnipeg Motor contest, and give figures which they claim were obtained in this test.

I wish to state that it was distinctly understood at the time that the test was entirely unofficial, and the figures obtained were solely for their own information, and it was on the understanding that they should not be published that the test was made. These figures were never submitted to the judges, neither were any records retained by the officials in charge of the contest, so that we have nothing to show whether the claims they now make are correct or otherwise.

As to the telegram, a copy of which they reproduce, the words "an official" should read "unofficial"; this being an error in transcribing the original message.

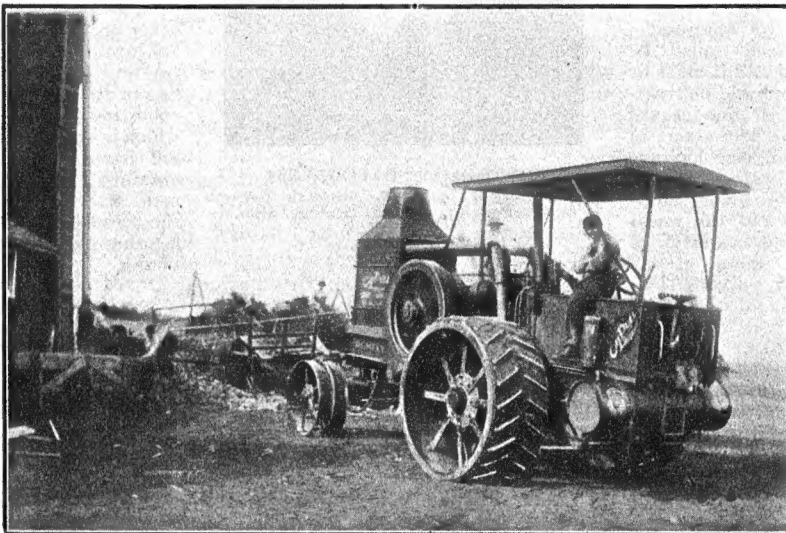
I leave it to you to use your judgment as to whether under the circumstances you consider that you should publish the advertisement if submitted to you.

A. C. FRITH,
Engineer in Charge.

Winnipeg, Aug. 6, 1912.
NOTE.—We published a large adver-

SHEAVES FOR THE OLD COUNTRY HARVEST FESTIVAL SERVICES

Editor, Guide:—The ready response with which my suggestion for the above was met last year prompts me to again approach Old Countrymen in the West through your columns and ask their support. Disassociating our minds of any idea of advertisement, these little sheaves of wheat or oats sent to our Old Country parish churches or chapels for their Harvest Thanksgiving services, go quite a long way in strengthening the bonds of unity, keep old memories alive and are particularly acceptable to the clergy and their congregations in the Old Land. My own sheaf (just a miniature one, hand-picked with the stems a foot long and with the one word Canada on a small card) met with a unique experience last year. Arriving at its



Another use for a Tractor—Filling the Silo

destination too late for their harvest festival, the vicar placed it the following Sunday on a stand in front of the altar. Truly a great honor to that little emblem of peace, goodwill and plenty from this far Northwestern land. Might I add that the Bishop of Saskatchewan believes that much good will be the outcome and we know that both Mr. E. J. Fream and Mr. F. W. Green give the idea their hearty support. Reader, do thou likewise.

W. M. WALDRON.

Lloydminster, Sask.

SUPPORTS MR. ROBERTSON

Editor, Guide:—Re Mr. Robertson's letter in The Guide. I endorse every word of it. I consider the Lord never intended free trade to be on this earth, or why did He not put Adam and Eve into the Garden as free traders? Had they kept their estate, we would all have been living in harmony and real brotherhood, every man and woman working to their tastes and helping one another when need required. But the devil got into them and got them to break their bargain, which turned them into free traders and their posterity with them, and then strife has followed from bad to worse till it has come to our time protection versus free trade. You say it has cost every average farmer \$200 per year through tariff. I have made a count up and it has cost me about \$2,100 for every tool I can think of now, and I have been 28 years here. At your valuation that would come to \$5600 it would have cost me—rather costly. I farmed thirty years in Scot-

land, and can honestly back up Mr. Robertson, but I am not a high protectionist. I think they should be reduced to 10 per cent. at most. Now, I could name hundreds of men who are very well off in this part of the country—Manitoba. I farm a section, and I have often said if a man has the brains of a monkey he could make a good living off 160 acres.

JAMES MILLIKEN.

Lock Farm, Man.

REPLY TO MR. ROBERTSON

Editor, Guide:—In reply to Mr. Robertson's letter in your issue of July 31, I beg to suggest that the writer has completely ignored several well known facts in connection with the subject of free trade in England, or else he is not aware of them. In that case he ought to cease being a teacher and become a student. In the first place he maintains that many Western farmers are prosperous under protection and that many Old Country farmers are the opposite under free trade. Now, Mr. Robertson ought to know that there is absolutely no comparison between Western Canada and England. Saskatchewan alone is larger than the United Kingdom, and is essentially a farming country, whereas England is a manufacturing country, and it must also be remembered that in Saskatchewan whilst there are a good many large landowners, far more than there ought to be, still there are a goodly number of what we might call workingmen farmers, who own their land or hope to do so some day, a thing that is practically unknown in England. Before sailing for Canada some fifteen months ago, I attended a lecture given by Mr. Obed Smith, head of the Canadian Immigration Department at London, Eng., and as an inducement for farm laborers to come to Canada he said: "It will pay you to go to Western Canada, for there you can buy a farm for what you would pay in rent in three years here (England) for a farm not near so good." Now, such an ardent protectionist as Mr. Robertson will not dare to maintain that this state of affairs is due to either free trade or protection; if he does, he will once more reveal his ignorance on this most important subject. English farmers are largely a failure, not because of free trade, but because of the unjust land system under which they live. Western farmers are prosperous not because of protection, but in spite of it. There are many points in Mr. Robertson's letter which go to show that he is anything but an authority on the subject, the most glaring is when he says that he does not pay anything like \$200 a year in tariff taxes. Surely our friend has not given this matter serious thought. Let some Western farmer give him a little information on the point.

SYDNEY H. CLIFFE.

Editor Wileox Herald, Sask.

AN INVITATION

We want letters from men who can show how much the tariff costs them and would prefer to pay their taxes direct by the method of Taxation of Land Values. Please give as many facts and figures as you can and the reasons for your opinions.

We also want letters from any man who can show that the tariff is a benefit to him as a farmer. Let us know what the benefit is.

By getting both sides of the question we can decide more easily.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

COY BUT CAUTIOUS

Pat was a bashful lover; and Biddy was coy, but not too coy.

"Biddy," Pat began timidly, "did yer ever think of marryin'?"

"Sure, now, th' subject has niver interred me thoughts," demurely replied Biddy.

"It's sorry Oi am," said Pat, turning away.

"Wan minute, Pat!" called Biddy, softly. "Ye've set me a-thinkin'."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

OH, THE COMFORT

—The inexpressible comfort of feeling safe with a person, having neither to weigh thought nor measure words, but pouring them all right out, just as they are, chaff and grain together; certain that a faithful hand will take and sift them, keep what is worth keeping and with the breath of kindness blow the rest away.—Dinah Muloch.

THE NEW MAN

Side by side with the new woman there has been growing up the new man, as different from the tyrannical licentious man of ancient days as the modern woman is from the weeping incompetent wife of David Copperfield.

This new man wants a wife not to be a drudge or a slave but a comrade. If something unexpected turns up in business he schemes to get her alone so that he can talk it over with her. Together they plan how this spring they will get a new rug for the parlor and next fall perhaps they will be able to afford an organ or a piano. There is no "boss" in this household. It is a partnership where each one does his share of the work and the profits are shared equally whether large or small.

Many of these "new" men are more anxious for the enfranchisement of women than the women themselves and would willingly open to them the gate leading into every field of employment.

I fancy I hear someone protesting that this splendid type is the exception that proves the rule of man's utter selfishness, but I don't agree with them. I am convinced that in our own country at least there are thousands of these advanced men and there are thousands more ready to join their ranks as soon as the matter is brought fairly and impartially to their attention.

So in this series of articles on the Woman Question I have tried not to allow it to degenerate into a tirade against even the most conservative men, for they are merely products of their environment and training and are hardly to be blamed for their prejudice.

Suppose you had a great big sunny south bedroom with two clothes closets and a deep window seat. And suppose that after a time your brother and his wife and baby came to live with you and that the only room left for them was a small one on the north side of the house which had just one wee closet. Your sense of justice would probably tell you that it would be only fair to change rooms but it would be more than human to like it.

The men have had the south rooms all these years. Laws have been made by them and for them and we can hardly blame them for hating to give up their advantage. Until very recently women have amiably been doing the work that few men want to do—washing dishes, scrubbing and mending—and leaving severely alone the work that men enjoy doing, and naturally the arrangement appealed to them as an ideal one.

In the face of this fact it seems to me very praiseworthy of so many of them to be willing to give up their special privilege in the interests of a square deal.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

CHILDREN SHOULD NOT TALK

Dear Miss Beynon:—I enjoy reading the Sunshine corner and the Homemaker's page. I think you are doing a deal of good by the correspondence and high ideals you write about.

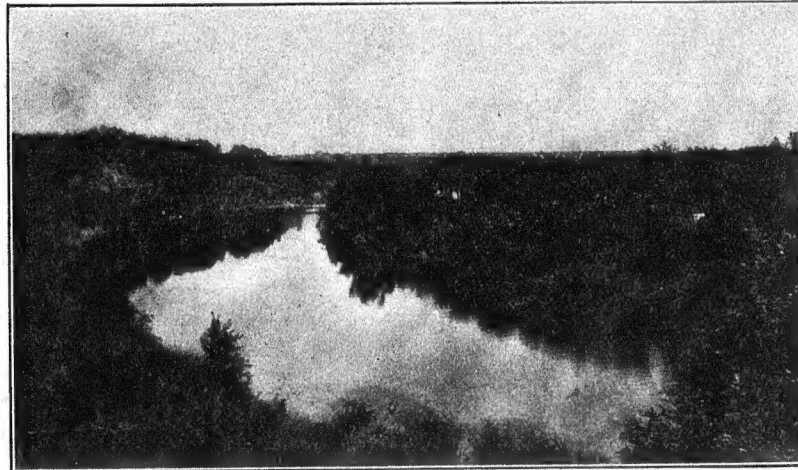
I have a bright boy of almost eight and a little girl past six. I try to teach them not to talk about things they see which are best not discussed by children.

A child should be taught not to tell everything it sees or knows to other children. I think if this could be impressed on their minds less badness would be communicated to them by older ones.

I am enclosing five cents, for which please send me booklet entitled "How to teach the Truth to Children." Wishing you every success in your page.

MOTHER.

I agree with you that conversation about nature's truths should not be



Who says the Prairie Provinces have no Beauty Spots?

encouraged among children, but I do think they would be much less inclined to discuss those questions if their curiosity were satisfied at home.

F. M. B.

TOO MUCH CHICKEN RAISING AND BUTTER MAKING

Dear Miss Beynon:—In answer to your letter enclosing rules for club, we have had two meetings since, both well attended. I submitted your suggestion but we think that the subject for discussion should be of a broader nature, as butter-making, chicken raising, etc., enters so much into our daily life that we are glad to get away from same. The touch of sarcasm in your appeal of July 24 is most appropriate. I haven't a word to say against a "dish washer" in itself, but it seems the fate of all great questions to be eclipsed by some such triviality.

With regard to the proposed clubs it seems to me that it should be our aim to keep the big issues in the limelight, and when we can solve these all smaller matters will automatically adjust themselves. Take poultry as an illustration. Successful poultry keeping necessitates cheap lumber, utensils, etc., with cheap transportation or proximity to market. Give us these and we can easily make poultry pay. The most important subject to women at present is the franchise which we shall no doubt secure in time, and we should endeavor to educate ourselves in such a way that we shall know how to use it to the best advantage.

Many people say "What does a woman know about politics?" and I must admit that to me they appear to consist largely of paradoxes. For instance, our leading men often enlarge on the grand privilege of motherhood and I can see that the woman who does most for the world in general and her own country in particular is she who becomes a wife and mother, and raises good citizens. But let us see how a grateful country compensates her. A single woman out West can earn from \$30 to \$75 per month, her taxes are comparatively small, she can enjoy all the comforts and pleasures of town life and can put money in the bank, but the married woman who is more patriotic, in the majority of cases, will have to exist in a log hut, live on coarser food and dispense almost entirely with social life, as there is so much land held out of use, that social life is almost impossible. Her children, although living in a rigorous climate must be dressed in "shoddy" for which she must pay the best price. In short, the more she does her duty and the more citizens she tries to raise, the more she is taxed, fined, and generally discouraged.

We may not know much about party politics but we do know that at least 25% of our earnings yield us no return, that a country woman could enjoy an occasional holiday, that educational facilities could be improved, that a chair is more comfortable than a soap box, etc. In fact there is no lack of problems to be solved and if the women of Canada will unite in trying to solve them they can become a great power in hastening the time when farm life in this country

will be something to be desired instead of shunned.—Yours faithfully

MRS. EVA SULMAN.

Yours is a delightful letter and I heartily approve of your ambition to take up the wider issues, but you and I must admit that there are many splendid women in the West who are not interested in or even in favor of these movements. However, I say "all hail" to the progressive women of Blackfoot and may their kind increase.

F. M. B.

SIX LADS AND LASSIES TO ANSWER

Miss F. M. Beynon:—I saw your offer of a booklet, "How to teach the Children the Truth." Now wife and I have six wee lads and lassies to instruct in the mystery of life, and it seems like an answer to prayer, as we both have felt keenly the need of help in this matter. The Guide has been coming to our home since its first appearance, and as long as it travels in an onward and upward line it shall keep coming.—Yours with best wishes

EMERETTIE.

I can't tell you how pleased I am to have the fathers as well as the mothers interested in our page. You see our ambition is to make it live up to its name and be really a Home page.

F. M. B.

INTERESTED IN LETTERS

Dear Editor:—I have been an interested reader of your paper for some time and I noticed your invitation to join the Pin Money Club and thought I would write for particulars concerning it. Like most of our sisters, I am a farmer's wife and like to hear from you all through your letters in this paper. Hoping I may receive particulars,

BELLE.

WHO SHALL TELL YOUR CHILDREN?

Shall it be some little girl or boy who, having been sent out of the room when grown folk were talking, did not go any farther than the other side of the key-hole? Often this child, excited by a few isolated sentences only half heard and partly understood sets all the children in a school to wondering and questioning about the origin of life. They go at the matter ungloved, these small folk, and pry and peep and investigate—and why shouldn't they? All in a minute they have stumbled upon a whole new world of knowledge which concerns them intimately.

But do you want them to come into their knowledge in this way? Or would you rather take them up in your own arms and tell them gently and reverently that life is the fruit of love and gradually prepare their minds for a conception of the most beautiful relationship that can exist between a man and a woman—fatherhood and motherhood?

We have a little booklet entitled, "How to teach the Truth to Children" which shows how nature can be used in presenting this delicate subject and for which we make the nominal charge of five cents. If, in sending for it, any of you care to express your opinion on this or any other matter of interest to our readers I will be glad to give your letters

space on the Country Homemakers page, and so I will ask you in future to address your letters to me personally.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

SOME SPLENDID RECIPES

Spiced Currants

Wash and trim the fruit from stems and leaves. For six pounds of trimmed currants take four and one-half pounds of granulated sugar, two tablespoonfuls of ground cloves, one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of ground allspice, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, and one-half of a pint of strong vinegar. Heat the currants in a preserving kettle and add the sugar, vinegar and spices. Boil for one hour and a half, stirring frequently to keep it from burning. Then put it into jelly tumblers that have been standing in hot water. Let it stand for two days. Cover the tops of the glasses with paraffin.

Currant Jelly

Wash the currants until they are clean. Put them into the preserving kettle, mash them and boil them until they are thoroughly cooked, (about thirty minutes). Spread a piece of cheesecloth over a puree-sieve, dip up the hot currants and place in the sieve—and then press out as much juice as possible. Pour the strained currant juice into a jelly bag and let the mixture drip. Then measure the juice, allowing a pint of granulated sugar for each pint of juice. Put the juice into a preserving kettle and let it boil for twenty minutes, skimming frequently. Add the sugar, but be sure to stir while pouring it in. Boil this for two minutes and skim it. Pour the mixture into the jelly tumblers that have been standing in hot water and let it stand for two days, after which cover with paraffin.

WHY NOT?

Blowing bubbles made of soap

In a pipe that's made of clay!

Blowing bubbles,

Blowing bubbles,

Blowing bubbles all the day!

Blowing bubbles,

Let your troubles

Like the bubbles melt away.

—Alice Corbin.



7454—Norfolk Coat, 34 to 40 bust. For the medium size will be required 3 yards of material 36 inches wide.

7439—Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 44 bust, with Box Plait, Stock Collar and Long Sleeves with Rolled-Over or Straight Cuffs, or Opened Neck, Hemmed Edges and Elbow Sleeves. For the medium size will be required 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide.

6632—Sailor Suit, for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years, with or without Applied Yoke on Blouse with Long or Three-Quarter Sleeves. For the 16 year size will be required 11½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 1 yard 27 inches wide for shield, 2¼ yards of wide, 4½ yards of narrow banding.

7462—Three-Piece Skirt with Tunic Effect, 22 to 30 Waist, with High or Natural Waistline. For the medium size will be required 3¼ yards of material 36 inches wide, with ¾ yard 27 for the lower portion.

7445—Three-Piece Skirt in Tunic Style, 22 to 32 Waist, with High or Natural Waistline. For the medium size will be required 2¾ yards of material 36 inches wide for the upper portion, ¾ yard 36 inches wide for the lower portion.

OUR RECORD

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

LICENSED **BONDED**
Purely Farmers' Company In Existence Six Years

Capital Stock	-	-	-	-	\$2,000,000.00
Present Assets	-	-	-	-	1,255,344.29
Paid-Up Capital	-	-	-	-	586,472.72
Present Reserve	-	-	-	-	260,520.50
Donated to Western Associations				For Organization Purposes During the Year	5,500.00
Donated to other educational work during the year					15,502.25
Leaving a Net Profit for the year's business of					121,614.13
Farmers' wheat handled during the present year, 28,000,000 bus.					

**Will You Help us to Swell the Greatest of
Farmers' Movements?**

Thirteen Thousand Farmers already in the Company

Farmers' Movements?

Thirteen Thousand Farmers already in the Company

Organized by Farmers Owned by Farmers Officered by Farmers

Every other business is organized, and every day we hear of new amalgamations. Concentration and organization is the spirit of the age. We must also concentrate our efforts. Every farmer should be in his own organization. Come in and make another unit in this great fight—***"Equal Rights for All."***

The past record of our organization shows unparalleled success, and with this success comes useful expansion in other co-operative lines.

We have acquired by lease this season the Government Elevators of Manitoba and a terminal elevator from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William.

To operate these elevators it will require a large additional capital, which must be subscribed for by the farmers of the three provinces.

Our Directors are anxious to extend the co-operative principle to other lines advantageous to ourselves; but are prevented from doing so on account of limited capital.

Subscribe the necessary Stock and your Company will expand

If thirteen thousand farmers can accomplish what has been done in six years, what can be accomplished with the two hundred and fifty thousand farmers in the three western provinces, whose interests are identical with our own, by purchasing stock in this Company, in the years which are to follow?

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.

Calgary, Alta.

OFFICERS:

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins

President:

J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw

Vice-President:

Charles A. Dunning - Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer

Fred W. Green - Moose Jaw

STILL THEY COME — WELCOME

Will you kindly instruct me how to go about organizing a branch of the G.G.A. We have a large number in our settlement who are very anxious to join the Association. Kindly send me full instructions and oblige.

A. H. CUNNINGHAM, Ravine Bank.

A GOOD HILL AT DOWD

I enclose herewith \$9.00, being half of the membership fees for 18 additional members to our Association.

WALTER UNDERHILL,
Sec'y Dowd Hill Association.

Please find enclosed \$7.00 membership fees for this year. This is all the fees we have collected so far. After the bad crop we had last year the farmers do not seem to take the same interest in the meetings this year but I trust we will do better in the future.

ALF. ROADHOUSE,
Sec'y Evesham Association.

Enclosed find \$10.50 being subscriptions for twenty new members to the St. Boswell's Association. I also enclose \$10.00 for fifty Grain Growers' pins and the same number of membership cards. We are also in need of some literature pertaining to the Association, its aims and work, which we would be pleased if you could forward us. As I am ignorant of the price of the articles for which I write, let me know if I have enclosed sufficient money and if not I will remit by return of mail. Thanking you,

W. P. YELLAND,
Sec'y St. Boswell's Branch.

The following membership fees have been received during July:—

Warnock, \$3.00; Leslie, \$1.00; Ada, \$6.00; Saskatoon, \$4.00; Middleton, 50c.; Eastby, \$1.50; Ravine Bank, \$7.00; Spring Valley, \$11.00; Luceland, \$6.00; East Cut Knife, \$1.00; Atwater, \$1.00; Elmore, \$1.00; Tugaskie, \$7.50; Floradale, \$1.00; Arelee, \$5.00; Marchwell, \$3.50; South Melfort, \$5.00; Aberdeen, \$3.00; Evesham, \$7.00; St. Boswell's, \$10.50; Niry Creek, \$12.00; West Eagle Hills, \$6.00; Meadow Bank, \$6.50; Keatley, \$5.50; Dowd Hill, \$9.00; Tisdale, \$4.00; Shebo, \$17.00; Gibbs, \$1.50; Phippen, \$2.00; Avondale, \$7.00; Manna, \$6.00; Success, \$6.50; Lyndale, \$12.00; East Manitou, \$10.00; Thornfield, 50c.; Wadena, \$5.00; Valjean, \$1.50; Wardenville, \$5.00; Macklin, \$3.00; Hillsley, \$6.50; Ladstock, \$3.00.

Enclosed please find \$1.50 membership fees from Valjean branch. We held our picnic on July 1 and had a very enjoyable time. Mr. Maharg was with us and while the rain trickled through the roof of the bowery he told us of the early history of the organization, the work it has accomplished and the principles for which it stands. It is our opinion that our Association is fortunate in having so genial and masterful an officer at the head of our Association.

S. ELLWOOD, Sec'y Valjean Assoc.

Enclosed please find cheque for \$5.00, being half of fees paid by ten members of Quill City Association which was organized this year.

A. B. HALL, Sec'y Quill City Branch.

I have much pleasure in forwarding you the names of the newly elected officers for the Niry Creek branch of the G.G.A. President, John N. Burrill; Vice-President, Harry Hitchcock; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Hunter; Directors, E. A. Pannybaker, W. T. Sullivan, W. R. Barrie, George McGowan, Rev. Lee Hunt and Thomas Bell.

We held a picnic on the 17th inst. to get the people together and get as many to join as possible. We had a very enjoyable time and have twenty-four paid up members on our roll, which I think is a fair start. We hope to be able to enroll about as many more, indeed, I see no reason why we should not be able to send two delegates to the Convention. We are communicating with Mr. Dunning

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

for information, re the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company and also with several of the mines for prices of coal.

Please find enclosed an order for \$12.50, being \$12.00 membership fees and 50 cents for membership cards received.

W. B. HUNTER,
Sec'y Niry Creek Association.

Success Grain Growers held their second meeting on the 29th of July, at 7 p.m. Owing to a big storm not many turned out. We took in three new members which makes us sixteen, and we hope to double our membership at our next meeting on the 10th of August. Kindly send us three dozen constitutions and three dozen copies of "The Association and Its Work," and any other literature that will help us to organize better. We will remit after our next meeting.

The secretary was instructed to send the following resolution to Central, "That the west end of loading platform in Birmingham be placed closer to the track, as at present it is not parallel and the rock obstructing the approach at the west end be removed and ditches be filled." The secretary was also instructed to write Thos. Mackett, M.P., for copies of the following Acts: Tariff Act, Grain Act, Bank Act, Milling or Gristing Act, Anti-Combine Act, Lord's Day Act and address of the Railway Commission and Loan Commission and was also instructed to write T. H. Garry, M.P.P., and A. B. Cunningham, M.P.P., for copies of the following: Rural Municipal Act, Rural Telephone Act and their attitude on the Uniform Machine Note and to send them the following resolution "That there is not enough Government work being done on the roads in this district out of the money appropriated for that purpose." Kindly send us a report of the last Convention and report and platform of the farmers' delegation that went to Ottawa.

CHARLES McLAY,
Sec'y Success Association.

Enclosed find \$3.00 being for membership fees. The object of our last two meetings was to establish a co-operative elevator here at Aberdeen. We succeeded and a few car loads of lumber for same elevator arrived at Aberdeen this week.

J. L. ISSAC,
Sec'y Aberdeen Association.

At our meeting last night, it was moved and carried that the secretary be instructed to send \$10.00 to the emergency fund of the Grain Growers' as-

sociation. I will also send you \$5.00 for membership fees, as we have got our membership up to thirty now. Enclosed find cheque for \$15.15.

SEC'Y BELMAE ASSN.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY DEMOCRACY AND ITS NEEDS

There is a strange story in Sartor Resartus. It is of Tenfeldsdröckh, the strange professor of things in general in the famous University at—I-know-not-where. He only laughed once. It was at the idea of a cast-metal-monarch, and how he did laugh. His whole system was pervaded by hilarity; but within the last few weeks, an almost identical proposition has been broached in many of the American papers. The spectacle of the chief magistrate of the Republic mounting the hustings and entering into a campaign which involves the exposition of party secrets, "mud-throwing" and all other indecent tricks connected with a party fight, has disgusted a great many of that class of Americans who have been to Europe, where there is some respect shown to the King and his nobles. Their way out is to put in a permanent man in the most honorable position and let the president take the secondary position of Premier.

Human nature longs to be respected and a class in the States longs to gather to itself the official respect of the people of the Republic as they have already gathered to themselves the power to rule. That respect should be accorded to them. The man who has been successful in the activities of his country has a right, and the best right to take his share in arranging the regulation of governmental affairs in the country, and his success must be respected. But to accord respect to puppets he may set up, men who have not wrested success from the fates, but begged it from the millionaire, is asking too much. It seems that at present we must be ruled; few indeed are the men who have learned self-control; fewer still have learned to be self-contained. Men do not want to be troubled with the management of their own business, they want others to do it for them. So the average Socialist, instead of getting busy with a co-operative scheme which he and half a dozen others could start tomorrow, gets up on a soap box and talks about the glorious future after the revolution when men will own in common. This attitude is exactly the same as that of the average party man, who fancies the Government consists in casting a ballot once in five years. Government is something that takes work; and we must recognize it.

Directors:

At Large:—E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole.

District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Allcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lillwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, O. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensill, Denholm.

The Socialist state is something that must be gradually arrived at. To have a revolution tomorrow would avail nothing. There are many men who have not learned that in action and not in passivity is to be found the greatest joy in life. The man who shirks the responsibility of management will soon find himself turned into a wage slave, and the whole capitalist system will be back here again. The same vigilance that is necessary to keep politics clean now, would be just as necessary in the Socialist state. What we need is not a cast-metal sovereign, that we may always respect and never hear ill spoken of, but a nation of men different from the modern "putty" type who think that the state is some big concern that must look after them when they are able to look after themselves. They must learn that it is rather their duty to look after the state. True, the state must be socialized, but we have only men and women to do it, and abuses will creep into any system when the victims lie quiet under the knife.

An old adage says "the worm will turn." It is true; and we need a somewhat more sensitive system of registering the squirmings of the worm, for it is much easier to avoid hurting it than to hurt it and take the consequences—when the worm in question is the proletariat.

But, suppose we have our system perfect, there is still the development necessary on the side of the individual. On account of the conservatism or, I might say the inertia, of the masses, all kinds of abuses have crept into our modern democracy, and unless that inertia is overcome, abuse will creep into any system of Government, and we will always lag behind our ideal. Don't forget that the human race is only an organism in a very figurative sense. The individualist has a message to the individual as much as the Socialist has to the society. With the Socialist he can say that the greatest evil in the world is poverty; he may name as the chief cause, indolence, lack of initiative and self-reliance. Certainly these are needed to keep all politics clean, and their development is just as necessary as the development of the perfect form of Government. We want no cast-metal monarchs, and we want no cast-metal or mud subjects. As Shaw says, "We need a nation of Christs, then we will have a Christian nation."

—Anonymous.

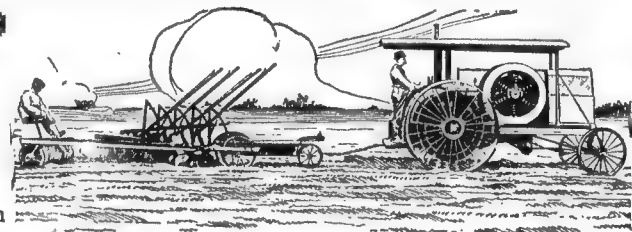
I H C Tractors Turn Expenses Into Profit

FARM economy consists more of expense saving than of profit making. Heavier crops will undoubtedly be the rule some day, but at present the problem is to raise an average crop at the least expense in order to show the greatest profit.

The chief expenses of wheat raising in Canada are seed-bed preparation, harvesting, threshing and hauling the grain to market. A large part of each of these expenses can be turned into profit by the purchase of an

I H C Kerosene-Gasoline Tractor

Plowing, disking, harrowing and packing are accomplished in one-tenth of the time taken by a team when an I H C tractor is used. A tractor costs less than the horses required to do the same amount of work in the same time. It is cheaper to use an I H C tractor than it is to hire teams and men to do the work. From any point of view the expense of seed-bed preparation is reduced from one-half to two-thirds when an I H C tractor does the work.



An I H C tractor makes a wholesale operation of harvesting, threshing or hauling grain to market. During the time the crop is growing and after it is marketed there are many other uses for your tractor, every one of them a time, money, or labor saving operation.

I H C tractors are made in various styles, and in 12, 15, 20, 25 and 45-horse power sizes, for use on large and small farms. I H C general purpose engines are made in all styles and sizes from 1 to 50-horse power. The I H C local agent will give you catalogues and full information. See him, or, write the nearest branch house.

Western Canadian Branches

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated)

At Brandon, Man.
Calgary, Alta.
Edmonton, Alta.
Lethbridge, Alta.
North Battleford, Sask.

Regina, Sask.
Saskatoon, Sask.
Weyburn, Sask.
Winnipeg, Man.
Yorkton, Sask.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE CAMERA FOLK?

We have had very little response to the camera competition and we want to know what is the matter. Is it that too few of you have cameras or that you don't want to be bothered?

We have been thinking of extending the time but we want first of all to find out how many of you are interested. Won't you sit right down and write Dixie Patton a letter to say whether or not you want to enter the photographic competition or what is the trouble and whether you would like the time extended?

We have a money making club which will help boys and girls to earn the money to buy cameras and we will gladly send particulars to anyone who cares to write us and if you will really take the competition up seriously we will have the first ten rolls of films sent in developed free of cost.

I know that as yet you have no idea of the fun you can get out of a camera. You can catch the old grey cat playing with her kittens and while poor old pussy is purring in the sunshine you can transfer an excellent likeness of her to your film. When baby sister stretches out ten little pink toes and crows for joy there isn't a thing on earth that makes a prettier picture. Or you can take this camera to school and take snaps of your playmates and be the most popular young person in the district. If two or three children in the neighborhood secured

partridge can be seen when before there were quite a number. The mother partridge will then sit still and you'll think, "Well I can catch her," but you will be disappointed for she will make believe she is crippled and run ahead of you just so you can't catch her till the little partridges are at a safe distance. They would be all hid in the grass.

She is very clever in hiding her children, but of course everything has a way of defense.

Partridges are very good to eat but there is a law that they cannot be shot only when the law is open which is in October. They are very good then.

ESTELLA LITTLE.

Age 14.

Dixie Patton wishes to compliment Estella on her beautiful writing. She almost won a prize and perhaps will next time.

D. P.

THE DEAR LITTLE ROBIN

I am now going to tell you all I know about the robin. He is not a very big bird, he is a dark color on his back with a red breast. He isn't as tame as crows and some other birds. He sings a pretty song. He builds his nest in thick brush generally near a slough, with four to eight pretty little blue eggs in it.

The mother robin sits on her nest all day long until the little ones come out. The father bird is very happy, then he sings all day long.

When the little ones hatch out there

HURRY WITH YOUR STORIES

Don't forget that the second story competition closes August 27 and that I want a great pile of stories in my office before that date. The stories are to be about animals or birds giving some incident to show their cleverness or intelligence—and this is where I think the boys ought to excel. There are so many funny things that the animals in the farmyard do.

We had a colt once upon a time who was as cute as he could be. He would pick up the little pigs by one leg and stand there apparently half asleep while they kicked and squealed and kicked. He just did it to tease them and we could never find as much as a trace of a tooth mark on the little pigs when he let them go. Another colt was even a worse tease and gave the pigs such a miserable time of it that I am sure they must have been glad when he was out working. He would chase them around and around the farm yard tapping them gently with his hoofs every time they slackened their speed.

Now I am sure that we did not have the only clever animals that ever lived on the farm, so please let me hear about yours and as soon as you can, chick-abiddies.

Three story books will be given as prizes for the three best stories submitted. All contributors should be careful to give age, name and address.

Address correspondence to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

cameras they could go out on camera hunts together and have splendid times. If you take up the work you will find it great fun I know, but it remains with you to say whether we will go on with the camera part or give it up.

I would like all the readers of the Young Canada Club to write and tell us what they think of the photographic competition and whether they have or can earn a camera.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE PARTRIDGE Honorable Mention

A partridge is quite a large bird of Northern Alberta. It is brown, a little darker than the grass in the fall when the frost has killed it. It has a little bunch of feathers on its head and its tail is very large and bushy. It stays the year around and never flies south.

In the evening, until about nine o'clock, is when it feeds in the summer but in the winter it feeds until about six o'clock. In the summer it eats grains and grasses and in the winter it eats the buds from the trees. It sleeps in the trees in the winter. When it sees any one coming it will be right quiet, thinking it won't be seen. The male partridge drums and in the evening it can be heard a long distance. The female partridge chirps to her mate.

In the months of May and June is when the female partridge builds its nest and hatches its young. It builds its nest in the grass among little bushes. It has from ten to fifteen eggs at a sitting. It takes three weeks for the eggs to hatch. When the partridges are only a day old they can run around and are very hard to catch, for they hide in the grass.

When any one is near the nest the mother makes a queer noise and not a

is such a lot of work for the poor old robins gathering worms all day long for the hungry brood.

The little robins when first hatched out are very ugly. They have no feathers but just a little down.

Little robins are always very hungry, they open their big wide mouths for worms when the old ones go to them.

They soon get big and then they have to learn to fly. They find it hard at first but they soon learn.

There is a robin by our house. Often in the early morning, before I am up, I can hear him singing so gaily in the poplar tree.

And he is cheeky enough to come and eat our strawberries.

They do not stay here all winter, they go away in the autumn and come back again in the spring.

ELSIE PIERCE.

Age 15.

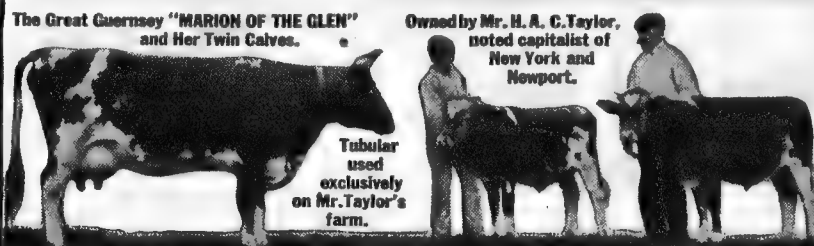
THE BLACKBIRD Honorable Mention

The Blackbird is a delightful songster, whose jetty and orange-tawny hue are well known. It is a very shy bird, and if disturbed when at its nest darts off and utters a sharp cry of alarm. The male is a shiny black color, and the female a dark brown. Some have red, white and black eyes. It builds its nest in a swamp, hedge or a holly bush. They are like the thrush, they eat all kinds of insects. They eat cherries and berries. Their nest is made of grass and weeds. The nest contains five eggs of bluish-green color spotted with brown.

I wish the club success and think it was a good idea that the name was changed, and kite flying is great sport.

EDWIN TIDRICK.

Age 15.



What You SEE You KNOW



That is why we show you these two pans. We want you to SEE and KNOW the difference between the World's Best Cream Separator and less modern machines.



The full pan contains the disks taken from one of the thousands of separators which have been replaced by Tubulars. They tire a woman and try her patience; they rust, wear loose, eventually give cream a metallic or disky flavor, and waste cream in the skimmed milk.

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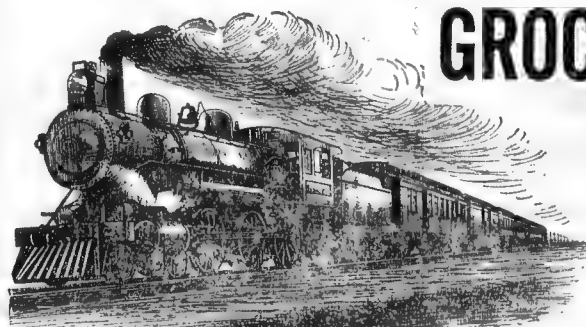
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What a difference! Take your choice, of course, but remember that mistakes are unpleasant and costly and must eventually be corrected. Why not ask those who have discarded other separators for Tubulars? Their advice is valuable; they have paid good money for experience—they know the difference.

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GRAIN GROWERS! We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes.

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Boys and Girls!

Look Here!

Is your Spending Money getting low?

Hundreds of our young folks have this summer been turning what would otherwise be idle hours into bright, shining dollars. You can join them if you wish to do so, and you can continue the work right through the winter. What we want you to do is easy, enjoyable and healthy. It will not interfere with your present duties. You can devote just as much or as little time to it as you wish.

Handsome Story Books

These will also be given as special prizes to the most successful workers. The lucky winners of two fine books during the present month were:

Master Harold McLeod,
Manor, Sask.; and

Master Clifford Donohue,
Virden, Man. Age 12 years

Just listen to what young friend Donohue says:

"I thank you for your book. I think it is very nice. I will do my best to help in the good work."

Now then! Young Folks!

Tell all your playmates about this splendid opportunity to earn enough money to buy yourself something useful.

Write to—DESK No. 1

Grain Growers' Guide

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Be sure to give your name and age; also state if your father is a subscriber to The Guide, and let us know if you have a pony or a bicycle.

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

FROM THE "HYMN TO THE NIGHT"
I heard the trailing garments of the night
Sweep through her marble halls!
I saw her sable skirts all fringed with light
From the celestial walls.

I felt her presence by its spell of night,
Stoop o'er me from above;
The calm majestic presence of the night,
As of the one I love.

I heard the sounds of sorrow and delight,
The manifold, soft chimes,
That fill the haunted chambers of the night,
Like some old poet's rhymes.

* * * * *

O holy night! from thee I learn to bear
What man hath borne before!
Thou layest thy finger on the lips of care
And they complain no more.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

THAT NEEDLESS STEP

It was a mere man who suggested to me the needlessness of that step down from the main part of the house to the summer kitchen and up from the kitchen to the body of the house. Kitchens can just as well be built on a level with the rest of the house as below it and save the energy wasted in feeling for the step when one goes out in the dark and unconsciously bracing so as to save the jar every time the room is entered.

You will probably find that carpenters have a weakness for building houses with a step down somewhere and when you protest they will probably scratch their heads and declare that it is never done any other way.

But, thank fortune, that idiotic statement, "What was good enough for mother is good enough for me," is dying out. Because poor old mother had to put up with inconveniences that helped to shorten her days is no reason why I should not save myself steps if I can, and because things never have been done is no sign that they never can be.

I suppose every one of our readers takes scores of steps up or down or around every day that they don't need to take. If any of you know a way of saving these neighbors of yours steps, or minutes or wrinkles in the forehead it would be a real kindness to write a letter to the Sunshine corner and tell them about it.

And will you please write on just one side of the paper and give a pen name to be used in the page.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

MORE CLOTHING SENT

Dear Sunshine:—My wife has forwarded to you a case of clothing which she thinks you may find uses for among your many poor in Winnipeg. They are not new but it seems a pity to destroy what may be of some service yet. Wishing you success in your praiseworthy efforts, yours sincerely—

A.J.G.

They arrived safely and have been passed along to the needy ones for whom they were intended and gratefully received. F. M. B.

TWO HELPFUL REMEDIES

Dear Sunshine:—I see by The Guide that several excellent remedies have been given Young Mother for the little girl's bowel trouble, so I thought I would recommend a preventative. As this trouble is brought on by a change in the weather, it must be the change of temperature that the bowels are subjected to that causes it, and to prevent this put a flannel band on your little girl. Let it come well down over the abdomen and well up under the arms and I think you will have less trouble with her. The band can be made of a piece of soft white flannel or a knitted one can be bought as preferred. The knitted ones stay in place best.

And to Arabella—there is a simple and effective remedy for a cough, also for croup, that I have used many times in my family with good results. If for the croup wrap the baby up good in a heated woolen blanket so that its body, and especially feet, will be very warm. Fold a cloth several thicknesses and wet in very cold water and apply to the throat. Usually two applications will bring relief.

I have found the cold applications very beneficial in cases of colds that are attended with much coughing, but in such cases it is not necessary to keep the body so warm as in cases of croup. Of course, if a child has a bad cold and is croupy I always keep chest and back well greased with lard, turpentine, camphor and coaloil well mixed and warmed together.

I enjoy the page very much, success to it and its readers.

FAITH.

ANSWERS LORNA DOONE

Dear Sunshine:—Will you pardon my intrusion especially when fault-finding? Now we wouldn't be living up to the name of our department if we became contentious, but I hope, Sunshine, you will pardon me this time. Having read Lorna Doone's letter it has made a deep impression on my mind.

Lorna Doone speaks of the poor unfortunate girl and advises us not to open our door to such a girl. It seems to me that such treatment would tend to shove the poor girl lower down. How better could we help those poor girls than by taking them by the hand and even opening our homes? I believe that is the one and only way to reclaim our fallen sister. Our towns and cities have places where these girls may go lower in their vice but where do we find those places to shield and protect? I know there are Y.W.C.A.'s, etc., and yet Sunshine, we know they are not taken there and kept while these other houses keep them and lure them to further evil. How can we help them unless we take them into the sanctity of home and teach them purity through example?

Lorna Doone did not tell us she tried to win this girl and even in that extreme case I believe good could come out of it. Man meets temptation wherever he goes in this world and if he cannot withstand temptation in his own home where he must feel most conscious of wife's love, what are his chances elsewhere? It seems to me Lorna Doone's advice is like the parable where the king forgave his servant 1000 talents but this servant would not forgive his debtor 100 talents.

Also, Sunshine, don't you think if a girl of that class felt we all had no hope of her reforming she would become reckless? I do.

Before closing, I want to express my appreciation of the Sunshine nook. I enjoy the letters very much.

LASCA.

There is, as you say, Lasca, a great deal of truth in that saying "What you trust a man to be you make the man you trust." But it is a big question and I must confess, one that I know very little about.

F. M. B.

POLLY-WEE'S LONG EARS

By Marion Mallette Thornton

"I don't want to!" said Polly-Wee. Then she shut her red lips tight and sat down flat on the floor in her little petticoat, and would not say another word.

There was no reason at all why Polly-Wee should not wear the pretty plaid dress grandmother had laid out for her. Grandmother thought there were some very good reasons why she should. But when a little girl sits flat on the floor and will not move or speak, reasons do not count.

Nobody knew Miss Eleanor was in the hall, but she was coming for Polly-Wee to go down-town with her.

"H'm!" she said, looking in, "So Polly-Wee has on her long ears again!"

Polly-Wee felt of her small pink ears, and forgot she was not going to speak. "They aren't long," she said; "they're just as short."

"Why," said Miss Eleanor, soberly, "you acted just as if they were. Come up to my room, and I'll show you."

Polly-Wee hopped off the floor and ran upstairs just as she was, in her bare arms and ruffy petticoat.

"See here, Polly-Wee," said Miss Eleanor, holding out a picture. "This is a little fellow that used to live next door to me."

The picture was a very small donkey with very long ears.

"He used to draw the children in a cart—when he felt like it. He would be as good as gold for a whole morning, and then all at once he would stop, and no

coaxing or scolding or even whipping would make him stir. One day the children were a mile from home when he stopped. They could not get him to budge, and they had to walk all the way back. When Donkey-Boy got good and ready, he came home by himself, dragging the cart behind him. What do you think of that?"

Polly-Wee's face was red, and she kept her eyes on the picture.

"I fink he was—naughty," she whispered.

"Yes," nodded Miss Eleanor, "but he didn't know any better, you see. Little donkeys often act like that. And they always have long ears."

Polly-Wee went downstairs again very fast.

"Please, grandmother!" she cried, holding out a plump arm, "please put on my dress."

Grandmother slipped the plaid sleeve over it, and in three minutes Polly-Wee was ready to go down-town, as sweet and good a little lady as you ever saw.

And after that when Polly-Wee "didn't want to," all grandmother had to do was to feel of her ears.

SIMPLIFY YOUR COOKING

Much of the pleasure of life is lost in the worry of preparing meals. Bovril in the hands of a resourceful woman solves the problem. Bovril stirred simply into hot water and flavored to taste makes an excellent bouillon. Meats reheated have their original flavor restored and enhanced by a little Bovril. Bovril Sandwiches are in constant demand by old and young, especially by children. Bovril Tea—hot or cold—can be served at any time with crackers, and as a last thing at night to induce sound sleep, hot Bovril is unequalled. 2-7-12

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Every housewife needs a WAMA Spirit Iron. Burns methylated spirits. Double nickel finish—never tarnishes, never gets out of order, guaranteed. Costs 1 cent an hour to use. Price includes delivery. Send for Circular. Agents wanted. **ACME SPECIALTY CO. WINNIPEG.**

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This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

Alberta

District Directors:
 Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—E. Carawell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry, Bow Island.

Official Circular No. 7, 1912

Gentlemen:—The last circular issued from this office has caused considerable comment, and something which has been reported since then shows more than ever the necessity of watchfulness upon the part of the farmers. The latest episode deals with the signing of appraiser's statements in the settlement of hail insurance claims, and from the particulars furnished it appears that the insured was away from home and when the appraiser visited the farm he called upon the next neighbor and when through with his work, he (the appraiser) asked the neighbor to sign the statement "just as a matter of form." He did so and now, when too late, finds that as a result of his signature the man suffering the loss stands to lose over \$600, being the difference between the amount stated by the appraiser and himself, or else start an expensive lawsuit. As usual the neighbor signed without realizing what he was attaching his signature to and the result is that on completion of the papers he finds that his signature was attached to a paper acknowledging as authorized agent of the assured, that the settlement offered was a fair one and was satisfactory. There is no need to dwell on details, but just think of this when considering that machinery contract.

Location of Unions

We have now obtained copies of the latest maps of Alberta and in order to enable us to locate the exact position of each of the Unions will each Secretary be kind enough to send in the location (section, township, range, etc.) of each meeting place, together with the name, if any, of such place? We would like to have this information at as early a date as possible as it is our intention to arrange for a number of organization tours and it is necessary for us to have the information asked for before we can do so.

Membership Dues

On going over our books for the half year ending June 30, 1912, we find that the response to our reminders has been fairly satisfactory, but there are yet a number of unions that we know to be very active which have not made any returns to date. As the membership dues are the only means we have of ascertaining the degree of life and strength in the various unions, and as it is also used by outsiders as the means for estimating our membership it is necessary to keep this matter right to the front. Everything points to this being a good year for Alberta farmers and with your help this is going to be the greatest year in the history of the U.F.A. We hope during the next winter to bring the U. F. A. more prominently before the farmers of this province, but whatever the scheme, we will need to be sure of our support before carrying it into effect. We would like to arrange for some good organization tours, planning them on an extensive scale requiring the whole hearted support of all the unions involved. Would the secretaries having funds on hand take the opportunity of remitting the amount due to the Central office at once and thus in a tangible manner inform us of the support we may expect?

Grain Growers' Guide

The special offer of our official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide, has now been effective for several weeks and we are informed that the response from Alberta has been good. During the last two years the circulation in this province has increased by approximately 5000. The total circulation today is nearly 25,000. Strengthen yourselves and at the same time strengthen your union by taking advantage of the offer of The Guide every week for the balance of the year 1912, for twenty-five cents.

Taxation of Lands

At the request of Stettler Union the following resolution is submitted for your

consideration, and if you are in favor of same the members of Stettler Union request that you will forward same to the Government at Edmonton so that all possible pressure may be brought to bear upon the Government to secure an amendment at the next session of the Legislature:

"Whereas many of the incorporated towns of Alberta have included in their limits many bona fide farms; and whereas, owing to the rapid development of the said towns the taxes therein are excessively high; and whereas the said farms, though included in the city limits receive no benefit from the taxes paid by them more than does the surrounding country in general, the water service, electric light, fire protection, police protection, side walks, etc., not being extended to them and they desiring no such extension; and whereas it is impossible for the said farmers to pay said taxes out of the income derived from said farms.

"Now, therefore, the U.F.A. resolves that all land included in the limits of any municipality which has never been subdivided for town lots, and which is being continuously farmed to the extent of at least one half of the tillable land thereof and the value of which is not materially greater than that of similar land one mile outside the limits of said municipality shall be so assessed that the total taxes payable thereon shall not amount to more than fifty cents per acre per year or more than 1½ per cent. on the value of the land without improvements, whichever of them shall be the greater."

Machinery Notes

At the request of Sunprairie Union the following resolution is submitted for your consideration:

"Whereas farmers have no voice in the drawing of machinery and implement notes; and whereas implement manufacturers crowd the farmers as soon as said notes become due, and extortionate rates of interest are charged after maturity till paid; and whereas many farmers are unable to get their grain threshed and marketed before the ports are closed in the early winter, thus being compelled to sell their grain at very low prices.

"Therefore be it resolved by the members of this union that we bring this matter to the notice of our member of the Legislature, also to the Premier of Alberta, and that we ask them to introduce measures to have all machinery and implement notes come due on May first in year following purchase.

"Resolved that we also enquire into the views of our candidates for the coming Provincial Election in regard to this matter and require their confidence and support in securing above measure."

Flour Mill

At the last annual convention the following resolution was adopted:

"That the U.F.A. consider the practicability of building and operating a flour mill of suitable capacity for dealing with the milling trade of Alberta, such scheme to be financed by members of the U. F. A. under much the same conditions as The Grain Growers' Grain company."

Instructions were also given to submit the resolutions bearing on this subject which had been submitted to the resolution committee to the members by means of the circular letter. These instructions should have been carried out some time ago, but unfortunately in taking the supplies from the convention at Edmonton back to this office they were mislaid and for that reason could not be sent out. However, housecleaning time came around in due course and the resolutions were discovered. They are as follows:

Submitted by Tofield-Kingman Union. "Whereas in consideration of the fact that undue profits are made by the milling combine of Western Canada in the manufacture of flour; in Alberta flour is sold on the basis of the Winnipeg price and wheat is bought on the same basis, that is to say, a farmer who grows wheat in Alberta could have his wheat shipped to

Winnipeg, made into flour and shipped back again after almost 2000 miles of transportation charges and other incidental expenses are added and his flour would cost him no more than flour manufactured in Alberta; and

"Whereas such a state of affairs works a serious injustice to the people of Alberta inasmuch as it takes millions of dollars each year from those who can ill afford to pay it, and which finds its way into the pockets of the milling combine to the personal aggrandizement of the few and the exploitation of the many.

"Therefore be it resolved that the U. F. A. seriously consider the practicability of building and operating a flour mill of suitable size in the interest of the farmers of Alberta.

"When we consider that the membership roll of the U. F. A. amounts to something like 12,000 farmers there seems to be very little difficulty in the way of such an undertaking and should this scheme meet with the approval of the convention a stock company should at once be formed, shares to be sold at a minimum price say of five dollars per share and each shareholder to hold a limited number of shares.

"And further it is resolved that each shareholder of this stock company must be a member of the U. F. A. and that when the flour mill is built and in operation that flour be supplied to the shareholders at cost and if, after the shareholders are supplied with flour, there is still a surplus on hand it shall be sold to outside buyers at market price.

"We believe such a scheme properly carried out would be a great incentive to farmers to join our Association and would it be too optimistic in us to predict that not many years would elapse before every farmer in Alberta, or at least the greater majority of them would be enrolled under the banner of the U. F. A.? In summing up we believe such a scheme if carried out as laid down in this resolution would be a potent factor in building up the Association and would benefit the people as a whole and redound to the glory of the nation."

The above information is supplied you according to instructions and we await your further pleasure therein.

Dry Farming Congress

You will have received a communication

from Mr. John T. Burns, of Lethbridge, Executive Secretary of the International Dry Farming Congress, relating to the annual exposition which will be held in Lethbridge during the month of October. This is a matter of vast importance to the farmers of Alberta and our Association should be well to the front on that occasion. We would respectfully solicit your co-operation in making the Alberta Congress the most successful in the history of the organization.

Alberta Federation of Labor

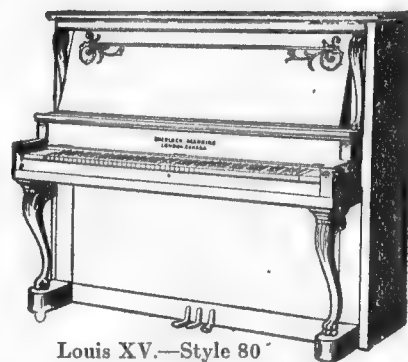
At the request of the secretary of the Federation we are enclosing herewith for your information copy of the report of the first annual convention and of the proposed constitution of the Alberta Federation of Labor.—Your obedient servant,

EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec'y.

Creole Belle Union held a meeting on July 27, when the resolutions passed by Chauvin and Sundial Unions came up for discussion and the members of this union fully endorse the motion of the aforementioned unions. Having received copies of the call to the Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge this subject was considered and it is highly probable that this union will send an exhibit. If we do Messrs. Seegar Wilson and Glass will have to go some if they want to win prizes this year for although our crops are not quite as good as last year they are still good enough to compete with the world. When Circular No. 6 was read the general opinion was that any person who signed a contract like the one made public was a born fool, yet the painful fact was elicited that very few of our farmers read the printed parts of the machinery contracts, also that the implement agents help matters along with such statements as "Oh, the printed parts are only a matter of form." When will the average farmer pluck up courage enough to stand for his rights instead of allowing the wholesale robbers and destroyers of happiness to bleed him for all they can? When the farmer reads a contract through before putting his name to it, and if he cannot understand it takes it to some man who can, then the farmers will not be so keen to buy on time.

Nateby, Alta. N. W. DANN, Sec'y.

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Louis XV.—Style 80

The final consideration of all careful piano buyers is summed up in the words: **Will it endure?** When you buy a piano make sure of the inside features — features that assure not only lasting tonal qualities but also the lasting life of the instrument itself.

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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. G. Henderson, President.

TO ALL SECRETARIES

As you are aware The Grain Growers' Grain company have leased the Manitoba Government system of elevators and they are as rapidly as possible getting things in shape to be in a position to receive grain as soon as the threshing commences.

While it is the intention of the company to purchase street grain and they will be prepared to take care of all grain offered for sale in wagon-lots, their policy will be, as much as possible, to encourage car-lot shipments by the farmers. With that end in view they will provide special binning privileges as far as shipment in the elevators will admit, and will give the Grain Growers every encouragement, and every assistance possible to dispose of the grain in car-lots, which is altogether the most satisfactory method for growers of grain to dispose of their product.

In addition to this they will be in a better position than ever to take care of grain consigned to them or offered for sale in store at the terminals on commission. They will make bids for and purchase all classes of grain and load it on track.

You will also be pleased to know that the company have acquired by lease two terminal elevators at Fort William from the C.P.R. so as to take care of the farmer's grain, whether that grain is consigned to the company or to the farmer's own order. It is expected that operating our own elevators will help us very materially in our struggle for better marketing conditions for our grain.

The management of the company is also planning to inaugurate a system of co-operative selling of all farm produce

as well as supplying farmers' staple commodities that lend themselves readily to car-lot shipment, as soon as they get the elevator system into proper working order.

The acquiring of those elevators both terminal and interior is the most advanced move the grain growers' have yet made in the movement for a "square deal" in the marketing of their grain and is destined to work a revolution in grain marketing in Western Canada, if wisely and methodically directed. The marvellous growth The Grain Growers' Grain company have made and the successful manner in which the large business of the company has been conducted, has attracted the attention of the business world as no other economic movement has done in modern times. This last move will still further attract attention which will be watched by the business and public men with intense interest and concern.

It goes without saying that the management of The Grain Growers' Grain company must be responsible for the business end of the undertaking and they alone can make a success of that end, but it is equally as true that the success of the elevator system depends on the co-operation, loyalty and patronage of the Grain Growers at every point where the company operate an elevator, hence the importance of the hearty co-operation of the branches of the Grain Growers' association in the building up of a system that will ultimately wrench the control of the western grain trade from the combine that has it by the throat.

The management of The Grain Growers' Grain company has expressed a desire to the officers of the Central Association that I should direct a letter to the secretary of our branches at every point where the company has an elevator suggesting that a meeting of their branch be called before the harvest to appoint a committee of from three to five members to co-operate with the company in making the elevators at each point a success, not only in the matter of earning dividends for the shareholders but especially in providing proper service to the patrons of the company as far as the shipment of the elevators will admit.

The functions of this committee would be altogether advisory, that is, suggest to the company any changes that would tend to improve the service at that point, consult with, and keep in touch with the elevator operator, endeavor to harmonize any differences that might arise between the operators and the patrons of the elevators, and to use their influence in directing grain to the elevator and in case of a car-lot shipment direct to The Grain Company, and in many other ways where a common object and sympathy should exist.

It is the desire of the company that the elevator operator should be in sympathy with the aims and objects of The Grain Growers' association, co-operate with the officers and members of the branches in all the activities of their work, and they in their turn extend to the operator their confidence and co-operation. If this hearty co-operation between the educational and business end of the Grain Growers' movement can be established we will soon build up an institution that will add immensely to the well-being of the common people.

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

SHOAL LAKE

C. Findlay, Secretary of Shoal Lake association, sends the following:-

A regular meeting of the Shoal Lake Grain Growers' association was held on Saturday July 27. A communication was read from the Secretary, R. McKenzie, acknowledging the receipt of \$50.00 on account of the fighting fund. Communication was also read from L. S. Towns, of Thedford, Ont., re purchase of apples, and on motion of McLean and Slater an order was placed for a car-load. A letter was also received from Messrs Hammond and Nanton, re supply of Galt coal and on motion of McFadden and Solomon the secretary was instructed to accept order from the above company. The secretary was also instructed to take orders from the local farmers. On motion of Dandridge

A SPLENDID OPENING

WE ARE JUST PLACING ON THE MARKET a number of 40 acre farms in Central British Columbia on terms of \$50 CASH AND \$15 PER MONTH. This property is within three miles of a railway under construction. Think what this will mean a year from now. THIS IS A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for the wage earner. The climate is delightful, the soil rich and productive and the market is at your door. Write today for our illustrated booklet F1 showing actual views of land and field notes.

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and Estcott the secretary was instructed to obtain prices of gasoline and coal-oil and be prepared to submit the same at the next meeting of our branch.

The following very important resolution was then passed, moved by Short, seconded by McFadden:

"Whereas very much, if not all, of the raw material used by manufacturers comes into Canada free of duty.

"And whereas the necessary implements and machinery used by the farmer in his calling are heavily taxed, a burden thus imposed upon him that very materially

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

John R. Morrison, Prairie Grove, Manitoba, has forwarded \$5.00 to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Endowment Fund, bringing the total amount up to \$601.00.

affects his welfare and hinders his progress in the production of the staple commodities, food;

"And whereas upon the removal of the duty on agricultural implements and machinery by Canada the United States will admit Canadian implements free of duty, therefore be it resolved that in order to place all on an equal footing and to insure the cheaper production of food, the duty on agricultural implements and machinery coming into Canada should be entirely removed, and these articles should be placed on the free list at the first session of Parliament."

INGELOW BRANCH

Secretary Brougham sends the following item:-

Find enclosed the sum of \$5.00, additional membership fees towards the association. This to date makes thirty fully paid up members. Our branch is growing and much interest is being infused into it by a number of live farmers in this locality. The spirit of co-operation is also growing in this locality. We have ordered a car of twine, which has already been delivered and the business connected therewith was transacted in a very satisfactory manner. Our motto is "Fifty members for The Grain Growers' branch this year."

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

Every thresherman should have an account book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Threshers' Account Book contains:

2 Sheets Time Book for "Names," etc.

10 Sheets week's Record Forms.
20 Account Forms.
20 Duplicates of Accounts.
2 Sheets summary of Gains and Losses.

4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger.
2 Sheets Standard Journal.
2 Sheets Standard Ledger.

62 Sheets of Labor-Saving Records
The book is bound in stiff board, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges, a book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8¼ x 11¼. Price \$1.00 postpaid.

BOOK DEPARTMENT,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG.

TRAINING HORSES

A new book entitled "The Training and Breaking of Horses," by M. W. Harper, a well known expert on the subject, has just been published. It consists of 375 pages, handsomely bound and fully illustrated. The book goes very fully into the whole subject of training horses for work, for saddle, for driving, and also of training and breaking wild horses. The vices of horses and methods of correcting them, the care of the colts, the treatment of injuries and all the best devices for handling vicious horses are fully dealt with. The book is a valuable manual and a mine of useful information to every owner of horses. Price, postpaid, \$1.75.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd. August 10, 1912

Wheat.—This week closes with October wheat 1½ cents lower than last week, the continued favorable crop prospects being the cause of this further weakness. Cash prices on wheat are practically unchanged, and the demand for all straight grades has been steady throughout the week. Offers of straight grades have been light, but off grades of all kinds are going on the market in increasing volume, and every day the discount on these grades is getting heavier. Our cash wheat is about on export basis and prices on the straight grades will hold fairly steady for some time yet.

Oats.—Oats, while nominally unchanged in price except for the grade of Extra 1 Feed, have been hard to handle as some days even the straight grades have been absolutely unsaleable. This condition is likely to continue throughout the coming week. The first demand of any kind for condemned oats was found this week and over one hundred thousand bushels were sold one afternoon for 14½ cents store.

Barley.—Barley has been hard to sell and prices are about 1 cent lower all round.

Flax.—The demand for all kinds of flax has been better and prices closed about 10 cents higher than a week ago. It is impossible to give any forecast on this grain.

While conditions at the Terminals are to a certain extent improving in that there is more grain being treated than was the case a week ago the condition on the whole is, for shippers, rather worse than it has been. Off grade grain is getting worse all the time and the price at which it can be sold when at all saleable is also going lower. Several cars have been dumped into the Lake, they having had absolutely no commercial value.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.
August 6	92½	89½
August 7	91½	88½
August 8	92½	89½
August 9	91½	88½
August 10	91½	88½
Oats—		
August 6	53½	53½
August 7	53½	53½
August 8	54½	54½
August 9	53½	53½
August 10	53½	53½
Flax—		
August 6	159	159
August 7	158	158
August 8	160	160
August 9	160	160
August 10	160	160

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, Aug. 9.—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 3 white oats, 38 to 40c; new oats, 33 to 34c; No. 3 oats, 39 to 41c; barley, 40 to 68c.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Barley feed (new), 45 to 55c; malting barley (new), 58 to 73c.

U.S. GOVERNMENT REPORT

Winter wheat—	Per acre	Ind. yield
1910	15.8	458,294,000
1911	14.6	455,200,000
1912, August	Not given	390,000,000
1912, July	73.3	355,000,000
Spring wheat—	Condition	Yield
1910	61.0	207,400,000
1911	59.8	216,780,000
1912	90.4	290,000,000
1912, July	89.3	271,000,000

Corn—80.00, against 81.5 in July and 69.6 in 1911.

Oats condition 90.3; yield 1,207,000,000.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Aug. 8)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$1.04½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, old	1.04½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, new, velvet chaff	1.01½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., Aug. delivery, no velvet chaff	.96
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., velvet chaff, arrive Aug. 15	.96½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 700 bu., arrive by Aug. 10	.99½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., arrive by Aug. 15, velvet chaff	.95½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., arrive in Aug.	.94½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, arrive by Aug. 15	.97
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.01½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02½

No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, new, velvet chaff	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No. 3 wheat, 5 cars	.99½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.99½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.99½
No. 3 wheat, 2 part cars	.99
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.00½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.99½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.99½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	.98½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.86
No grade wheat, 1 car, warm	.70
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.73
No grade wheat, 1 car	.75
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.88
No grade wheat, 1 car	.91½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 4 cars	.89½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.89½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Nebraska	.91½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, South Dakota	.91½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, South Dakota	.92
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Iowa	.91
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.80½
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, soft	.88
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.89½
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	.89½
No. 3 durum wheat, part car	.88
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.71
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.72
No. 3 yellow corn, 3 cars	.71½
No. 4 yellow corn, part car	.69
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car, damaged	.67
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	.68
No grade corn, 1 car	.68
No grade corn, 1 car, red	.68
No grade corn, part car	.65
No. 3 oats, part car	.28
No. 3 oats, 1 car, old	.33
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, old	.39
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, o.w.b.	.35
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.41
No. 3 white oats, 2,500 bu., arrive Aug.	.29½
No. 3 white oats, 2,500 bu., arrive Aug. and Sept.	.29½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, new	.34
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars, new	.33
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, old	.38
No. 4 white oats, 3 cars, old	.35
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, old	.34
No grade oats, 1 car, barley mixed	.32½
Sample oats, 1 car, old	.40
No. 2 rye, 7 cars	.63
No. 2 rye, 5 cars	.63½
No. 2 rye, 1 car, arrive	.63
No. 2 rye, 6,000 bu., arrive	.63
No. 2 rye, 2,000 bu., arrive	.62
No grade rye, part car, warm	.55

No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.50
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.58
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.57
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.60
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.61
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.58
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.62
No. 2 feed barley, part car, musty	.35
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, wild oats	.40
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.58½
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.58
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	.59
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	.61
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.56
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.57
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.60
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.64
No grade barley, 1 car	.40
No grade barley, 1 car, rye mixed king heads	.50
Sample barley, 2 cars	.58
Sample barley, 1 car	.63
Sample barley, 1 car	.46
Sample barley, 2 cars	.60
Sample barley, 1 car	.62
Sample barley, 11,600 bu., to arrive	.63½
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.83
No. 2 flax, 3 cars	1.85
Sample flax, sack	1.70
Sample flax, sack	1.80
Screenings, 3 cars	12.00
Screenings, 1 car	11.50
Screenings, 1 car	12.25

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Aug. 8.—Closing quotations today were:

Manitoba No. 1 Northern	Exhausted
Manitoba No. 2 Northern	\$1.17
Manitoba No. 3 Northern	1.14½
October	1.06½
December	1.04½

Wheat opened firm and ½ cent higher, being influenced by the stronger American cables yesterday and the strength in Winnipeg.

Unsettled weather in the United Kingdom, with fears of damage and the forecast of lighter world's shipments this week, together with a decrease on passage, helped the advance. Later there was some realizing in the way of evening up, waiting for the American Government report, with a smaller enquiry for American wheat. At 1.30 p.m. the market was easier, but still ½ to 1 cent higher.

Corn opened ½ cent higher on the bulk of Argentine shipments going out to the continent, and the strength in spot, and following the opening the near month further advanced ½. During the morning December declined ½ cent on profit taking, but later advanced on the growing scarcity of spot.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; market steady to strong. Beef, \$5.75 to \$10.25; Texas steers, \$5.00 to \$6.90; western steers, \$6.00 to \$6.30; stockers and feeders, \$4.00 to \$7.00; cows and heifers, \$2.60 to \$8.10; calves, \$6.50 to \$9.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market steady to a shade higher. Light, \$7.75 to \$8.35; mixed, \$7.35 to \$8.32½; heavy, \$7.20 to \$8.15; rough, \$7.20 to \$7.40; bulk of sales, \$7.60 to \$8.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market steady. Native, \$3.20 to \$4.65; western, \$3.45 to \$4.60; yearlings, \$4.40 to \$5.60; lambs, native, \$4.40 to 7.50; western, \$4.30 to \$7.60.

REGINA DISTRICT AVERAGE

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Snow's report from Regina says: "Main line Canadian Pacific wheat promises about an average crop. Few splendid crops are offset by poor showing on thin soil and stubbled land where crop was hurt by June drought. Cutting will begin in earliest fields about August 15. Great portion of crops not out of danger before the 25th. Heads are filling very heavy. Weather today bright and warm and a couple more like it will cause crop to take color generally."

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, August 8, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.07	\$1.05½
2 Nor. wheat	1.03½	1.03½
3 Nor. wheat	1.00½	1.01½
3 White oats	.35	.41
Barley	.44	40-68c
Flax, No. 1	1.60	1.87½
Futures—		
October wheat	.92½	Sept. .92½
December	.89½	.93½
Beef Cattle, top	\$9.00	\$10.00
Hogs, top	9.00	8.35
Sheep	5.25	5.60

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

For the week ending Thursday night the receipts at the local stockyards were: Cattle, 2,195; calves, 381; hogs, 2,530; sheep, 2,248. Friday followed with a very heavy day, the receipts being cattle, 536; bulls, 11; calves, 101; hogs, 616; and sheep, 1,264. This brings each of the three classes of live stock above 3,000, which is a record for many months. Last week was considered heavy for the season, its receipts amounting to 2,097 cattle, 2,569 hogs and 1,709 sheep. For the corresponding week last year the receipts were 1,216 cattle, 1,422 hogs and 387 sheep.

Cattle
The unusually heavy supply of cattle for this season of the year brought prices down fully 50 cents to \$1.00 per hundred lower than one week ago. Most of the best cattle on the market sold from \$5.50 to \$5.75 and it took a good one to bring 6 cents. The good mixed butchers have been selling around 5 cents, with the medium kind from \$4 to \$4.50. A good proportion of the week's shipments are fairly fleshy and more suitable for the trade than the average run lately. Cool weather and abundant pasture due to plenty of rain are credited with this improvement in appearance. The heavy receipts, however, kept the market on the down grade, and the demand became very weak, as most of the packers were well stocked. Good big springers are finding a ready sale from \$50 to \$65, but milkers and common springers are slow trading.

Hogs
Notwithstanding a larger supply than usual, the price of hogs has held up steady. The demand keeps good and unless extra heavy shipments are received no lowering is expected for some time. On roughs, stags and light pigs, however, the cuts are heavy.

Sheep
Choice lambs are still quoted from 7 to 8 cents, and best sheep from \$5 to \$5.25 a hundred pounds. Of the three thousand odd sheep received during the week, the bulk were direct to the packers.

Country Produce

Butter

Butter came in very freely last week, due to the better prices obtaining, the favorable weather and the interval of time afforded before harvest operations prevent many of the farmers from taking the time and trouble to make and ship their butter to the city. The best grade of fancy dairy still commands 23 cents, but a slight reduction was made on No. 1 dairy, from 21 to 20 cents, while good round lots are quoted from 18 to 20 cents. It is expected that the firm prices prevailing will allow the dealers to get ahead of the local market demand week by week and store up the usual supply for the coming season, but they all expect very little doing as soon as harvesting begins.

Eggs

Eggs are in keen demand even at this week's higher price, 20 to 21 cents. There seems to be a deficient supply in the surrounding Manitoba territory, as notwithstanding the liberal quotations, not enough have come in to supply the Winnipeg market. Some of the firms have had to import shipments from Minnesota during the past few days. This would indicate that there is no big supply in sight, and that prices will not go lower, unless excessively hot weather compels the dealers to discount quotations on account of heavy shrinkage.

Potatoes

Few Manitoba new potatoes are to hand yet, but the price has gone down from 90 to 80 cents, largely in anticipation of the big rush soon expected. The Minnesota potatoes still have the Winnipeg market pretty much to themselves.

Milk and Cream

Fine cool weather and plenty of rain combined to make the week a good one for the creameries. The receipts from the outlying country districts were quite liberal, and the advanced prices, 27 cents for sweet cream and 24 cents for butter making cream per pound fat, hold steady.

Hay

A big rise in hay prices occurred during the week. The supplies received were quite unable to supply the keen demand, especially on the better grades. No. 1 Timothy mounted all the way up to \$20, while No. 1 Upland commands \$12 and \$13. These better prices are expected to stimulate delivery, although a big falling off is sure to come at harvest time.

Owing to Monday, August 12, being a public holiday in Winnipeg it was necessary to go to press with The Guide earlier than usual this week. The market reports are therefore not as late as usual.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from August 6 to August 10 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1 NW	1 Man	Ref.
August 6	107	103½	100	85½	69	..	55½	..	..	..	..	..	51	46½	..	..	165	163	155
7	107	103½	100½	85½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	46½	41	41	169	167	159
8	107	103½	100½	85½	68½	58	..	36	35	..	..	..	..	..	44	44	169	167	159
9	107	103½	100½	85½	69	58½	55½	36½	35½	36½	35	33	50	..	44	44	169	167	159
10	105	103½	100½	80	69	58½	56½	37	35½	36½	35	33	50	..	44	..	168	..	159

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO SATURDAY, AUGUST 10

WINNIPEG GRAIN	SAT.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	SATURDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	SATURDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	105	107	98½	Extra choice steers	..	..	..	Fancy dairy	23c	23c	20c
No. 2 Nor.	103½	103	96½	Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.25	4.50-5.00	No. 1 dairy	20c	21c	18c
No. 3 Nor.	100½	100	95½	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.75-5.25	5.25-5.75	4.25-4.40	Good round lots	18c-20c	19c-20c	16c
No. 4	86	85½	88	Best fat cows	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.00	3.90-4.25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	89	70	81½	Medium cows	3.50-4.00	4.00-5.50	3.80-3.75	Strictly fresh	20c-21c	20c-21c	21c
No. 6	58½	59½	76½	Common cows	2.75-3.00	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.25	Potatoes			
Feed	56½	55½	62½	Best bulls	3.75-4.00	4.00-4.25	3.00-3.50	New	80c	90c	80c-85c
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls	2.75-3.00	3.80-3.50	2.50-2.75	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	37	..	36½	Choice veal calves	6.50-7.50	6.75-7.25	6.50-7.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	27c	27c	25c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	4.50-5.50	6.00-6.50	5.00-5.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	24c	24c	20c
No. 3	50	51	59½	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$65	\$50-\$65	\$55-\$45	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$30-\$40	\$30-\$40	\$20-\$30	Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.	168	159	210	Hogs				No. 1 Red Top	\$13	\$10	\$9
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs	8.75-9.00	8.75-9.00	8.10-8.25	No. 1 Upland	\$12-13	\$9	7.50-8.50
October	91½	93½	98½	Heavy hogs	5.00-6.50	7.00-7.50	6.25-6.75	No. 1 Timothy	\$16-20	\$16-\$17	\$12-\$13
December	88½	90½	98½	Stags	4.00-4.50	5.00-6.00	5.75-6.25				
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs							
October	33½	35½	37½	Choice yearlings	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	7.00-7.50				
December	..	..	37½	Best killing sheep	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.50	4.75-5.00				
Flax Futures											
October	103	158	195								
December	..	..	..					

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-1f

FARM FOR SALE—SPLENDID THREE- quarter section of good black loam, all under cultivation, one and three-quarters miles from Francis, Sask.; 130 acres being summer-fallowed this year; house, 14 ft. by 18 ft., with kitchen 14 ft. by 18 ft.; stable room for twenty head of stock; good well; 4,000 trees planted, four granaries; close to school and church; also has telephone connection. For further information write to owner, H. D. McMillan, Francis, Sask. 52-6

SPLENDID HALF SECTION FOR SALE, four miles from Eyebrow, 130 acres in wheat, on 1911 breaking, 170 acres new breaking; 110 acres of same double-disked and harrowed; 15 acres fenced; well, stable for eight horses; price \$42.00 per acre with crop, \$38.00 per acre without crop; cash and terms reasonable. Apply owner, Henry J. Rogers, Eyebrow, Sask. 2-3

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, 1½ miles from town and station; land is all high and dry, and in first class state of cultivation; new house, barn, and good well; price \$30.00 per acre, including one-half the crop; terms arranged.

SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, guaranteed first class land, near Kerrobert, Saskatchewan; price \$21.00 per acre; terms can be arranged.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, 11 miles from Winnipeg, on the main thoroughfare; new house, two storeys; good barn and excellent water; price \$65.00 per acre; terms arranged.

DANGERFIELD & DOOLITTLE, 604 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. 2-2

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE IMPROVED farm, 240 acres; hundred acres in crop; quarter mile from school; three-quarters mile from elevators, stores and station; phone; will sell with standing crop. William Gibson, Kellogg, Man. 51-6

FOR SALE—SPLENDID WHEAT FARM IN Rocanville district; extent 640 acres; about 350 in grain crop; heavy clay loam, abundance spring water; suitable buildings; well adapted for engine plowing. Apply Box 253, Rocanville, Sask. 50-7

DAIRY OR STOCK FARM FOR SALE, 153 acres in Hubbard County, Minnesota. Will sell cheap for cash, or trade for stock or town property. What have you to offer? F. G. Stillwell, Crane Creek, Sask. 2-6

TENANT WANTED—THREE YEAR LEASE, 160 acre farm, 80 acres under cultivation, good building, 3½ miles from town. Address F. G. Stillwell, Crane Creek, Sask. 2-6

WHY FARM AT A LOSS?—WE HAVE farms near Winnipeg where crops never fail, at twelve to fifty dollars per acre, where freight rates are low and there is a ready cash market for all dairy and farm products. Enquire. Pioneer Land Co., 304 McIntyre Block. 48-18

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION OF LAND, in famous Roland district, 1½ miles from town. James E. Frith, Roland, Man. 3-2

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 34-1f

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—25 HORSE POWER DOUBLE cylinder Gaar Scott steam engine; as good as new; used only a few weeks. K. Sterzer, Luseland, Sask. 51-6

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER gasoline tractor, type C, 20 H.P. This engine is in first class condition, will handle four plows breaking or six in stubble; terms, \$800, half cash, and balance in one year. This is a snap. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask. 49-18

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 20 H.P. GASOLINE tractor. Case steel separator, 4-furrow engine plow, stubble and breaker bottoms; all new last year and in good shape; reason for selling, giving up farming. Apply Box 9, Windthorst, Sask. 1-6

FOR SALE—A SNAP, 30 H.P. "FLOUR City" engine, only used part of one season. Apply Box 13, Seniac, Sask. 3-2

LOST

LOST—ABOUT MAY 1, ONE 2-YEAR-OLD mare, dark bay on back, lighter underneath nose; very light color; \$10.00 reward for information leading to recovery. G. W. Wyllie, Harding, Man. 2-6

We believe that every advertiser on this page is reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

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Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SEED GRAIN

WANTED—A QUANTITY OF FALL RYE for seed; must be free from wild oats and other noxious weeds. D. N. Mawdsley, Sinclair, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

WE CAN SELL YOUR GRAIN. SEND US samples or state grade and we will make you cash offer by wire or sell for you in British Columbia on commission. We refer you to the Royal Bank of Canada here. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 46-1f

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run, \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-1f

MRS. E. COATES COLEMAN, SPECIALIST—Electrolysis for removal of superfluous hair, moles, warts and birthmarks; static electricity for nervousness, etc. Facial massage and scalp treatment. Call for booklet. Phone Main 996, 224 Smith St. 46-1f

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 45-26

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—Breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

RED POLLED CATTLE—FOUR YOUNG bulls for sale, also females. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 47-26

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

FENCE POSTS

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS. FOR PARTI- culars and prices f.o.b. your station write C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 52-6

HORSES

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE—ORDERS taken for foals at weaning. Registered Shorthorns, some nice young bulls on hand. Registered Yorkshires, six litters. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

FOR SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE STAL- lion, Victor Baron, by "Bulwark" by "Baron's Pride," rising four years. Price reasonable. R. A. McGill, Homewood, Man.

CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE— Imported. R. G. Ward, Welwyn, Sask. 35-26

SWINE

A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, \$12.00 to \$15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, \$15.00 each. Only two Shorthorn bulls for sale now, \$80.00 and \$100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 2-1f

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshire and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

PETER McDONALD, VIRDEN, MAN.—breeder of Berkshire pigs. 46-15

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE— Young stock for sale. Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

W. T. McPHERSON, WADENA, SASK.—breeder of Yorkshire swine, stock for sale.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, young stock for sale. Frank Pletzt, Lipton, Sask. 34-26

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE FROM fine, large stock. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask.

POULTRY

BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 39-26

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER—EGGS WANTED—WE PAY TOP prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 1f

WANTED—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes and vegetables. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th St. W., Calgary, Alta. 5-20w-1f

FOXES

WANTED—FOXES. IF YOU KNOW where there are a den of foxes in Saskatchewan or Alberta it will pay you to write. D. H. McMillan, Mannville, Alta. 51-6

SITUATIONS

WANTED—NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE good men only to sell our well-known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly; whole or part time engagement. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 48-18

WANTED—POSITION AS FOREMAN ON farm, by experienced and strictly temperate man. J. H. D., Rosendale, Man. 3-2

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 24-1f

FARMING FOR PROFIT

Every farmer can increase his income by increasing his knowledge of farming. Agricultural science has advanced with tremendous strides in the last few years. What is known as "Dry Farming" is now regarded as one of the greatest discoveries. In Western Canada this subject is of the deepest interest to every farmer. The World's Dry Farming Congress meets in Lethbridge in October. Farmers should equip themselves to use all the useful information. We have secured the best book on the subject, "Dry Farming" by Dr. Wm. Macdonald deals with every phase of the dry farming question and it is a mine of information for any farmer who desires to increase his knowledge of his business. Sent to any address postpaid by return mail for \$1.30.

BOOK DEPARTMENT,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dry-Farming and the Congress

Continued from Page 7

rado, Kansas, New Mexico and Wyoming in 1905 and 1906, and did considerable good. Its method of organization and its working plan were not popular, however, and its workers realized that a change was needed.

In the summer of 1906 a committee consisting of Jesse F. McDonald, then governor of Colorado; Williams, Donahue, Charles E. Wantland and W. E. R. Mills, met and formulated plans for a working body to be known as the Trans-Missouri Dry-Farming Congress, whose territory was to consist of the various dry-farming states west of the Missouri River. Gov. McDonald shortly issued a call for a convention to be held at Denver in late February, 1907. The active work of preparation was placed in the hands of C. C. Williams and Arthur Williams, the latter then secretary of the Denver Chamber of Commerce.

Plans were made for a three days' convention and for not more than 200 delegates. Those who attended the first session in the convention hall of the Albany Hotel vividly recall the rise in the price of standing room. On the second day the congress was moved to the First Baptist Church, on Stout Street, with a seating capacity of 1,500, and the crowds filled that, the convention being lengthened from three to four days by popular vote of the delegates themselves.

The late Fisher Harris, then secretary of the Salt Lake City Commercial Club, was made president of the new organization. For some reason it languished, and the second session of Salt Lake was smaller and less important than the first at Denver. John T. Burns, of Denver, was made secretary at the second Congress and has continued since as the executive secretary.

An Auxiliary of Farm Women

Then came the Cheyenne meeting in the winter of 1908-9, held in a blizzard, but attended by representatives of foreign governments and recognized by agricultural colleges and the United States department of agriculture. Here the name was changed to the International Dry-Farming Congress. Eight

months later, at Billings, Mont., came the great gathering that fixed the standing of the congress as the largest convention held in the West each year. At Spokane, Wash., in 1910, this standing was emphasized by the attendance of more than 2,000 delegates, a vast exposition of dry-farmed products and a program of scientific agricultural discussions that caught the attention of the thinking world.

Last year the Congress was held at Colorado Springs, Colo., upwards of 2,500 visitors thronging that city, and it was one of the most successful and educational gatherings ever held. The exhibition tents were two blocks long, and the exhibits of dry-farmed products were both interesting and instructive. Canada, and especially the province of Alberta, carried off most of the silverware and implement prizes.

At this Congress the farm women organized, and that auxiliary is proving one of the best features of the work, in that it is educating the housewife to conserve labor and strength, minimize the farm work while obtaining better results, improving the conditions of the home, and the education of the children—in fact, carrying out in detail that work which conduces to make farm life pleasanter and the farm home most cheerful, bringing health and happiness to all in rural communities.

ELEVATOR MANAGER

W. J. Lindsay, of the Matheson-Lindsay Grain company, has been appointed manager of the elevator system of The Grain Growers' Grain company. There are 179 elevators in the system in Manitoba. Mr. Lindsay has had long experience in the grain business, having been for 25 years in partnership with W. L. Parrish, before joining the company which he is now leaving. Mr. Lindsay is regarded as a very capable man for the work which he will have in hand.

SUFFRAGETTES GET FIVE YEARS

Dublin, Aug. 7.—Mrs. Leigh and Miss Gladys Evans, suffragettes, were sentenced to-day to five years' penal servitude each, for attempting to burn the Royal Theatre on July 18, to prevent Premier Asquith from speaking there the evening afterwards. Miss Mary Baker was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment as an accomplice.


R. O. BENELL
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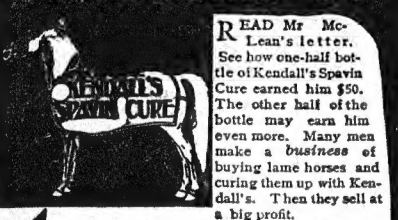
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WINNIPEG MANITOBA

One Half Bottle Earned Him \$50



READ Mr. McLean's letter. See how one-half bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure earned him \$50. The other half of the bottle may earn him even more. Many men make a business of buying lame horses and curing them up with Kendall's. Then they sell at a big profit.

How about your horses? Why not get a bottle of **Kendall's Spavin Cure**

and be ready to cure cases of Curb, Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths or lameness from bruises or other causes! Thousands of other Farmers are doing it—have been doing it for over 35 years. It's the old, safe, remedy you can depend on. Get a bottle at once and see how much it will save or make for you. At drug-gists \$1 a bottle; 6 for \$5. Ask your druggist for book, "Treatise on the Horse," or write to **DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY**, Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

Port Wood, Nova Scotia, Jan. 1, '11. Gentlemen: Last fall I bought a mare that I got cheap on account of a joint. I tried your Spavin Cure and a half bottle removed it. That half bottle earned me \$50.00. Very truly yours, Lauchy McLean.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

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*Direct from
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to
FARMER*
ROYAL FARM FENCING

THE SARNIA FENCE COMPANY, who have the largest fence plant in Canada, market their entire product direct to the farmer. Our policy eliminates travelling salesmen's expenses; we keep no open accounts with anyone, we pay no commissions to agents, and our prices are not dominated by the fence combine. THE FARMER gets the benefit of this enormous saving in the price. There is no middleman provided for in our prices. When we first made our prices known to the farmer, he appeared to look on our plan with suspicion as he could not understand how we could sell a good fence at such a low price; he, basing his comparison on the prices which the fence combine had been compelling him to pay. The enormous growth of our business from the smallest to the largest plant in Canada in three years proves that we have not only the lowest price, but the best fence made in Canada today. Agents resent our direct from manufacturer to farmer policy, and attack the quality of Royal fence, endeavoring to induce you to purchase from him a fence on which he can make a commission. We have but one price to everyone no matter how large the order, an order for a 20-rod bale will receive the same careful prompt attention that larger orders receive. The following is our Guarantee:—

"If you find for any reason that the fence received by you is not of the best hard steel wire, full government gauge No. 9, the best galvanizing, the most perfectly woven fence you ever purchased at any price, you are at liberty to return it and we will pay charges both ways and refund every cent of your money."

Our stock is all bright and fresh, stored in enormous warehouses, and we ship all orders the same day they are received, no matter how large.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 5-40-0—Has 5 line wires, 40-in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Price per rod 17c | 7-48-0—Has 7 line wires, 48-in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Price per rod. 22c | 15-50-P—Stock and poultry fence. Has 15 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod; top and bottom No. 9, filling No. 12. Spacing very close for poultry. Price per rod 35c |
| 6-40-0—Has 6 line wires, 40-in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod. 19c | 8-48—Has 8 line wires, 48-in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod. 27c | Stretcher—An all iron stretcher, top and bottom draw, very heavy chain. Extra single wire stretcher and splicer, freight paid with fence orders only.. \$7.50 |
| 7-40-0—Has 7 line wires, 40-in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Price per rod 21c | 9-48-0—Has 9 line wires, 48-in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Price per rod..... 27c | Farm Gate, 12x48, made of 1½ tubing, filled with all No. 9 wire. Each..... \$4.00 |
| 8-34—Has 8 line wires, 34 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 8. Price per rod 25c | 9-48—Same as 9-48-0, with 12 stays to the rod. Price per rod..... 29c | Walk Gate, 3½x48, to match Each \$3.00 |
| 8-40—Has 8 line wires, 40-in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Price per rod. 26c | 10-50—10 line wires, 50-in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 8. Price per rod 31c | Staples, Galvanized, 1¼ in. per box 50 lbs. \$1.40 |
| | | Brace Wire (soft), 25 lb. coil. Each 75c |
| | | Barbed Wire, galvanized (two point), 80 rod spools. Each \$2.00 |

The above prices include freight prepaid by us to any railroad station (electric and boat lines not included) south of North Bay, in Old Ontario. We do not prepay freight on gates, stretchers, barb wire, brace wire or staples except when ordered shipped with fence.

Customers in New Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces, and the Northwest may deduct 2c per rod from the above prices of fence, 25c from the gates, stretcher and barb wire, 10c from the brace wire, and 15c from the staples, customer to pay his own freight from Sarnia. Write us, tell us what style you want, and we will tell you what your fence will cost you after paying your freight. We have never yet found a locality in the Dominion of Canada where our price with the freight added was not less by a good margin than your local dealer or agent will ask you.

REMIT CASH WITH YOUR ORDER BY REGISTERED LETTER, POST OFFICE OR EXPRESS ORDER.

The Sarnia Fence Company Limited - Sarnia, Ont.

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Have You "The Tools to Fit the Task?"

Unless you have, you put a drag on your income. Real money is slipping through your fingers every day! The obvious thing—the **ONLY** thing—for you to do, if you want to avoid a curtailment of profits, is the purchase of a

FROST & WOOD BINDER

We are Sole Agents for Western Canada for this Binder, and recommend it as one of the greatest Time, Money and Grain Savers in the world.

It is the leading binder of today—bar none.

Do not let the price of a F. & W. Binder stand between **YOU** and **BIGGER RETURNS**. It is **UNPROFITABLE ECONOMY**.

The Eccentric Sprocket Wheel on the Binder Attachment gives the Binder a wonderful capacity. It is built on the principle that it is easier to lift a weight with a **LONG** pry than with a **SHORT** one.

These long spokes give the power to compress and tie the sheaf by leverage. No slowing down with a "chug" at each sheaf.

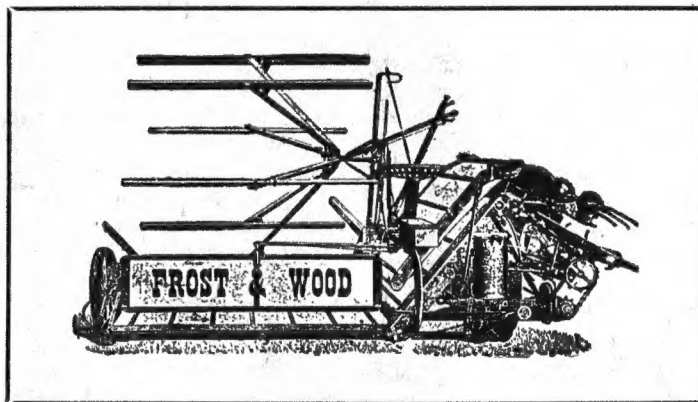
It is an all-important feature, worthy of your attention. It means a constant high cutting speed and a strain-saver on Binder and horses alike.

The Grain Wheel is made of finest grade steel. It is very substantial and easily adjusted.

The Tilt, Reel and Shift Levers are all convenient to the driver's right hand and are so constructed that he has easy and perfect control.

In lodged fields and in fields where the straw is varied in length, the easy adjustment of these parts is of material advantage in making a nice sheaf.

The Force Feed Elevators of the F. & W. Binder will handle the lightest or the heaviest crop with equal ease. They never thresh grain.



The top elevator roller is set so far forward the grain is carried till it is on the downward drop.

The canvases clamp the grain firmly between them and bring it up in a steady stream to the knotter.

The Relief Roller keeps the straw moving; nothing can stick or fall between the upper roller of the lower elevator and the deck. Thus it avoids

the waste of straw and causes the grain to be conducted to the knotter in perfect condition, ready to be formed into a nice, easily stooked bundle.

Roller Bearings in Main Drive Gear and in all parts of the machine where they can be used to advantage to secure light draft. They add to the life of the machine and save repair bills.

The Knotter is as perfect as it can be made. It gives splendid service. It is adjusted under the guidance of experts. Nothing is left to chance or guesswork.

No Binder leaves the factory until it has been found complete in every detail.

No complicated parts to get out of order, nothing about it the ordinary man cannot readily understand.

When you buy a Frost & Wood Binder you can make

no mistake. Farmers in all parts of the world have chosen this Binder after competitive tests with practically every other make.

See the Cockshutt Dealer. Do it **NOW**. Sooner or later you will do it anyway. It's inevitable, because farmers recommend the Frost & Wood Binder **EVERYWHERE**.

If you want to know what prominent farmers in all sections of the country have to say on the important topic of **TIME, MONEY** and **GRAIN SAVING** features of the Frost & Wood Binder, you will find their views set forth in the Catalogue. Get it by all means; it will convince you that Frost & Wood Binders are not only good, but good for **YOU**. See the Cockshutt Dealer, get facts and figures.

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